BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.............WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1852.............NO. 38.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Terms of Advertising. [illegible]

One square 1 insertion	[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Do. do. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. 3	[illegible]	3 00
Do. do. 1	[illegible]	5 00
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Do. do. 12	do....renewed weekly,	20 00
Do. do. 6	do.......[illegible]	[illegible]
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued [illegible] charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged [illegible]
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 3v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,
ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C. 219-tf

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid. 29-1y
March 26th, 1852

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT
BERNARD MONAGHAN'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND,)
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. 32-1y
April 13, 1852

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y
March 26, 1852

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y
March 26, 1852

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage 21-1y
January 30, 1852

M. McINNIS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1851 39-12m

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C. 23-1y
Feb. 14, 1851

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.
HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith. W. M. MONROE.
☞ Office in Washington Bar.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.
Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.
I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.
I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
London's wharf.
Feb. 21, 1851]

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER. 9-12m*
Oct. 7th, 1851

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
Jan. 2, '52—17v8]

SUGAR and Coffee. 30 bags Rio Coffee; 5 hhds. best P. R. Sugar; 15 bbls. C. C. sugar, to arrive from New York, and for sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

STRAYED,
FROM A DROVE, in the neighborhood of "South West," Onslow county, on the Holly Shelter road, on the 6th inst., a black MULE, about three years old this spring.—Any information leading to its recovery, will be thankfully received; or a liberal reward will be given for its delivery at the stables of Mr. H. R. Nixon, in Wilmington, or to the subscriber in Raleigh. M. C. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., May 21st, 1852 37-2t*

Principal and Assistant Teachers Wanted.
THE Board of Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute desire to employ a Principal and Assistant Teachers.—The salaries will be liberal, and qualifications of the best kind required. The location is as healthy as any in the State. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C. School will open about the middle of July. Early application is requested. P. MURPHY, Treas'r.
By order of the Board. 216-3t—36-tf
May 18, 1852

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
218-1t—37-tf
May 20, 1852.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. 36-tf
Clinton, May 14, 1852

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.
The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.
JOS. M. FOY. 34-tf
Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852

NOTICE.
A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, on such cases made and provided.
Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order. S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*
Teste, 34-tc
April 30 1852.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 20, 1852 33-3m
N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.
JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.
St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

More Valuable Town Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale in the southeastern part of the town, a valuable lot 330 feet long, 66 feet wide; has a well of excellent water, good Stables, cow house and cart house. The dwelling is 24 by 14 feet, with two neat little rooms and a fire place; attached to the House, a cook room. As it is probable no person would purchase without looking at the premises, a further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who wish to make an investment of their money, would do well to call and examine the premises.—There is land enough on which could be erected four or five more cottages that would pay well in rents. This property is offered at private sale on the following terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with notes and securities negotiable and payable at Bank, with interest.
If not disposed of previous to Tuesday of our next County Court, it will then be offered to the highest bidder at Exchange Corner on the above terms. For further information, apply to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agt. for
WM. H. HANSLEY.
April 2, 1852—30-ts]

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r. 28-3m
March 19, 1852

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY. 27-tf
March 11, 1852

$30 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He is speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elisabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.
The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL. 22-tf
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rickety about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conway-boro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can be got him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him. S. BELL.
August 1st, 1851—[illegible]

NOTICE.
WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$1 75
1	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 58
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	J. B. Canady,	In Wilmington,	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 83
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	53 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 50
1 do.	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 38
172 acres	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 85
1 lot	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. J. Guthrie,	do.	10 93
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 83
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	24 19
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Hays,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	13 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	Rocky Point District	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Wilmington,	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	do.	6 46
1 do.	S R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	83 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 96
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	3 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 57
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 88
60 acres	David Ward,	do.	3 51
250 do.	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist	2 58
60 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
279 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
100 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 80
50 acres	James A. Ward,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 32
450 do.	Solomon Cumbo,	do.	2 58
900 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
450 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
480 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
450 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
820 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	Holly Shelter Dist.	2 40
450 do.	Daniel Anderson,	do.	5 28
810 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
370 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
683 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
855 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	do.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, March 19, 1852 [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE
TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MAKING OF Turpentine, Cutting of Timber, and Planting of Rice. The subscriber offers for sale ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Alatamaba River, in tide water, about 12 miles above the city of Darien. The tract contains one survey of 2,364 Acres; and the balance in surveys of 1,000, 598, 250 and 200 Acres. The land lies all in one body, and contains 1200 Acres Inland Swamp, 1000 Acres River Swamp, and the balance in Pine Land, which is well adapted for the making of Turpentine and the cutting of Mill Logs. The Swamps with large growth of cypress trees, with hoop-poles, and the Land is well supplied with hoop-poles, and the Swamps with large growth of cypress trees. Also, an Island, lying about seven miles on the Alatamaba River, surrounded by three creeks, containing about 1200 Acres Tide Swamp Land, with highland thereto attached for a settlement. The Land is well adapted for a Rice Plantation.
TERMS—One-half cash; the balance payable in one, two, three and four years, secured by bonds, bearing interest from day of sale—payable annually, and mortgage of the property. A. A. DeLORME, Darien, Georgia. 31-2m
April 9, 1852

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.
L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.
He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.
Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.
A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.
ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.
A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.
Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.
Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.
The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market street.
March 19, 1852 23-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 13, 1851 1-12m

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing cooperage by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 16, 1851—7tf—12m* A. MORGAN.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery to any establishment [illegible] the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any [illegible] North [illegible]
SUTTON, SOUTHERLAND & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 9, 1852

Schools.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.
THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.............$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.............13 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.............15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.............18 00
French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees. 29-tf
March 26, 1852

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography.............$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy.............12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.............15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects.............18 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.
Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

NEW BOOKS.
RECEIVED THIS DAY, May 10th, 1852:—History of Modern Philosophy, by M Victor Cousin. Consists of Lectures, delivered at Paris. Two thousand auditors listened in admiration to the eloquent exposition of doctrines unintelligible to the many, and the oral discussion of Philosophy awakened in Paris and in France, an interest unexampled since the days of Abelard.
A Historical account of St. Thomas, W. I., with its rise, progress in commerce, missions and churches, climate and its adaptation to invalids; geological structure, natural history and botony, and incidental notices of St. Croix and St Johns.
Hungary in 1851, with an experience of the Austrian Police, by Charles Loring Brace. I find all, which as a Republican, I had longed to see in Europe—a nation educated practically for freedom, passionately loving it, ready to peril all to gain it. A nation, too, of singularly generous and manly character.—*The Author.*
The Indian Tribes of Guiana, by the Rev. W. H. Brett.
The Year Book of Facts, 1852, in science and art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botony, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy, by John Tibbs, editor of the "Arcana of Science and Art."
History of England, in verse, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time, with illustrative notes, chronological chart of the Kings of England, and tables of contemporary sovereigns. "Verse is generally more readily learned, and longer retained in the memory than prose."
Formation of Character, by the Rev. Thos. Clark, D. D.
Firwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney.
Lessons on the Cross, or Spiritual Truths, familiarly exhibited in their relation to Christ, by Sherman Hartley.
Last Hours of the Dying, by A. C. Thompson.
The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powel, afterwards Mrs. Milton. A very interesting book for persons of all ages.
Notes, explanitory and practical, on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes. Those who have heretofore perused the works of Barnes, will the more readily appreciate the present volume.
Also for sale; a large assortment of new Novels, cheap publications and School Books. L. H. PIERCE.

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.
J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c., which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile opperations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Cash paid for Turpentine. 29-tf
March 23rd, 1852

LADIES' GAITERS MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON.—We are manufacturing Ladies' Gaiters of all kinds at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store, and will warrant them superior to any in the market. We confidently expect the patronage and support of the citizens, as this is the only Manufactory of the kind in the State. There can always be found in store, Ladies Shoes of every variety; Gent's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; and all admit that our Children's Shoes are the handsomest ever before offered in this market.
We are now receiving our Spring stock; call soon and take the first chances. JONES & GARDNER.
March 10, 1852

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zine, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil,) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs. (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.
ap2

DRUGS! DRUGS!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cantharides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlits and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Ether; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Fire Proof dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Pulverized Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sand's, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Syrup of Wild Cherry; Stabler's Anodyne; [illegible] Syrup of Wild Cherry; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Taylor's Aperient; Tarrant's Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Spencer's, Wright's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, Hooper's, Lee's, [illegible] Wistar's, [illegible] and [illegible] PILLS, &c., &c.
[illegible] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Groceries, &c.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.
2,000 pounds assorted Candy, in 25 lb. boxes;
1,000 " " " for retailing. Just received and for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW,
Granite Row, Front-street.
a23
Herald and Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.

TEAS—TEAS. A full supply of choice Green and Black Teas, constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
40,000 Cigars of choice and medium quality;
20 boxes Tobacco, choice and medium quality.
Always on hand and for sale low, by
a23 L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best Brands of Flour, in whole and half barrels, and in bags, constantly on hand, and for sale low by L. N. BARLOW,
Granite Row, Front st.
a23

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls. superior Clarified Cider Vinegar; 1 do. White Wine do., just received and for sale, in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front st.

STRICKLAND, THE MODEL OF THE WORLD.
WE would respectfully call your attention to the invoice of our new and fashionable stock of SPRING GOODS, comprising the largest and most desirable stock ever before offered in this place. We feel confident we can please those who may favor us with a call, either in quality, style or price.—Our stock of GROCERIES is complete, and we will sell for cash as cheap as can be bought in the city of Wilmington, with the exception of the freight. Our friends in Duplin and Sampson will please favor us with the privilege of showing them what we can do, before purchasing elsewhere. We charge nothing for showing, and require only small profits when we sell.
We would particularly call the attention of the ladies, as we have a desirable stock of Dress Goods of the latest styles, viz: Silks, Tinsel Muslins, Barages, Poflin, Delaines, Ginghams, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Capes, &c., &c. Fancy Gaiters and Jenny Lind Buskins, of the latest style.
Our stock partly consist of the following articles:
8 hhds. P R. Sugar;
2 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
2 bbls. C. Refined Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
10 hhds. Molasses;
40 bbls. Genessee Flour—$6, 6 25, 6 50;
25 bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey;
5 bbls. N. E. Rum;
4 bbls. Monongahela Whiskey;
3 bbls. Maderia Wine;
2 qr. casks French Brandy, for sickness;
2 qr. casks Jamaica Rum, " "
Spices of all kinds;
Crockery, of the best quality;
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of any quality; Ready Made Clothing, to fit any size; Domestic Goods of all kinds; Calicoes from 5 to 18 cts. per yard; Shirting from 5 to 10c.; and other articles too numerous to mention.
MERRIMAN & WOODRUFF,
Strickland's Depot, N. C.
April 16th, 1852 32-2m

MEMENTO MORI.
THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maiil will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
S. R. FORD, Agent.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—22-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
*_*All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST.
I RESPECTFULLY inform my town and country friends that I will sell out my well assorted stock of DRY GOODS & READY MADE CLOTHING at cost. I also request all those indebted to me by note or Book Account, to call for settlement before the 1st of June, as I will leave this place, and therefore no longer indulgence will be given.
M. ANATHAN. 35-tf
Wilmington, May 7, 1852

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Robert T. Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. GEORGE ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
May 7, 1852 35-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath, hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the aforesaid county, by Hesekiah Bonham, that a certain male slave, named SAM, to him belonging, about twenty years of age, dark complected, about five feet eight inches high, hath absented himself from his said master's service for upwards of twelve months, and is lurking about said county committing acts of Felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command said slave, SAM, forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave above named, does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1852. JAMES ALDERMAN, J. P., (Seal.)
JOHN McAUSLAN, J. P., (Seal.)

$25 REWARD.
I WILL give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement in the Jail of New Hanover County, of the above named negro Sam, or the same reward for his delivery to me, dead or alive. H. BONHAM.
May 4, 1852 204-2t—35-tf

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weakness, [illegible], Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus Ani, and [illegible] varieties of Hernia.
Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures [illegible] in this place. For sale at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Immortality.

If we wholly perish with the body, what an imposture is this whole system of laws, manners and usages on which human society is founded! If we wholly perish with the body, these maxims of charity, patience, justice, honor, gratitude and friendship, which sages have taught and good men have practised, what are they but empty words, possessing no real, binding efficacy? Why should we heed them, if in this life only we have hope? Speak not of duty. What can we owe to the dead, to the living, to ourselves, if all are or will be nothing? Who shall dictate our duty, if not our own pleasures, if not our own passions? Speak not of morality. It is a mere chimera, a bugbear of human invention, if retribution terminate with the grave.

If we must wholly perish, what to us are the sweet ties of kindred? what the tender names of parent, child, sister, brother, husband, wife, or friend? The character of a drama are not more illusive. We have no ancestors, no descendants—since succession cannot be predicted of nothingness. Would we honor the illustrious dead? How absurd to honor that which has no existence? Would we take thought for posterity? How frivolous to concern ourselves for those whose end, like our own, must soon be annihilation? Have we made a promise? How can it bind nothing to nothing? Perjury is but a jest. The last injunctions of the dying—what sanctity have they, more than the last sound of a chord that is snapped of an instrument that is broken?

To sum up all: If we must wholly perish, then is obedience to the laws but an insensate servitude; rulers and magistrates are but the phantoms which popular imbecility has raised up; justice is but an unwarrantable infringement upon the liberty of men—an imposition, a usurpation; the law of marriage is a vain scruple; modesty a prejudice; honor and probity, such stuff as dreams are made of; and incests, murderers, parricides, the most heartless cruelties, and the blackest crimes, are but the legitimate sports of man's irresponsible nature; while the harsh epithets attached to them are merely such as the policy of legislators has invented and imposed on the credulity of the people.

Here is the issue to which the vaunted philosophy of unbelievers must inevitably lead! Here is that social felicity, that sway of reason, that emancipation of error, of which they eternally prate, as the fruit of their doctrine! Accept their maxims, and the whole world falls back into the most frightful chaos; and all the relations of life are confounded; and all ideas of vice and virtue are reversed; and the most inviolable laws of society vanish and all moral principle perishes; and the government of States and nations has no longer any cement to uphold it; and all the harmony of the body politic becomes discord; and the human race is no more than an assemblage of reckless barbarians, shameless, remorseless, brutal, denaturalized, with no other check than passion, no other bond than irreligion, no other God than self! Such would be the world which impiety would make. Such would be this world, were a belief in God and immortality to die out of the human heart.
Massillon.

PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE AND SMOKE IT.—The Toronto (Canada West) correspondent of the N. York Tribune, furnishes the readers of that paper with the following account of a horse whipping affair which recently came off in that city:

Gourlay horse-whipped Brougham in the lobby of the House of Lords, and somebody, or rather several persons whipped Bennett. But where is the precedent for a tobacconist's whipping an officer of Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, through King street, Toronto? Mr. Lyons, a bold tobacconist here, has ventured this dangerous innovation. He was not a man seeking notoriety, but an honest vender of cigars, pigtails, and every other description of Raleigh's favorite weed, seeking payment for his just debt. His frequent importunities at the barracks had brought out the spirit of puppyism in the gallant officer of the 71st Regiment, Mr. Orel, and he ordered the vender of cigars, who had the impudence to bother a *gentleman* with unpaid bills, out of the hall, where he stood waiting. Next day the unpaid and insulted cigar man caught Her Majesty's officer of the 71st Regiment in the street, and cowhided him for about one hundred yards, as he was accompanied by his military companions. The police magistrate was called on to act in the matter, and he fixed the price of a cowhiding—when an officer of the army is the subject—at $10, a luxury within the reach of most men in this country who may be placed in the position of the tobacconist.

In this case the tobacconist, instead of a puffer, became a *blow*-er.

HEALTH INSURANCE.—A thin, cadaverous looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a Health Insurance Company in Indiana, a few days ago, says the Daily Courier, and inquired—

"Ish de man in vot inshures de peeples helts?"

The agent politely answered, "I attend to that business, sir."

"Vell, I vants mine helts inshured; vot you sharge?"

"Different prices," answered the agent, "from three to ten dollars a year; pay ten dollars a year and you will get ten dollars a week in case of sickness."

"Vell," said Mynheer, "I vants ten dollar vort."

The agent inquired his state of health.

"Vell, I ish sick all te time. I'se shust oat to ped too tree hours a tay, unt to doctor says he can't do nothing more good for me."

"If that's the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health."

At this Mynheer bristled up in great anger.

"You must tink I'se a tam fool; vot you tink I come pay you ten dollar for inshure my helt, *ven I vos well*."

Lamentable Delusion.

A melancholy evidence of hallucination, caused by the spiritual rapping absurdities, is exhibited in a long statement, prepared for the press by Judge Edmonds, of New York, who has long occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of that State, having been State Senator, Judge of nearly or quite all the courts of the State from the lowest to the highest—and who is now a Judge of the Court of Appeals—the highest court of judicature in the State. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

It seems that the Judge's mind has been exercised of late upon spiritualism and by dwelling upon the subject he found himself become impressible as a medium. In this condition he has had interviews with the ghosts of Franklin, William Penn, Sir Isaac Newton and Swedenborg. What is very curious, Sir Isaac was still engaged in considering the laws of gravitation, and Dr. Frankling was explaining spiritual manifestations by the "Odic Force." They were all "bright and shining spirits." After all this, the medium had a glance among the wicked spirits, where he saw them undergoing punishments, by fruitless efforts to gratify the passions they had been most swayed by on earth. We can imagine no more melancholy spectacle, than a once powerful mind driven to the verge of insanity by such a miserable imposture. Are not those who follow, as a profitable calling, this business of deluding individuals, with spiritual rappings, knockings, visions from the other world, and similar fraudulent exhibitions, indictable for obtaining money under false pretences?

COMFORTABLE BERTH FOR AN M. D.—Greiner, the Indian agent in New Mexico, has written home that he knows of an opening for an enterprising physician; one vacancy had happened, and he told how: One of the Eutaws on the San Juan river was taken sick, and an Indian doctor on the Rio Verde was called in to attend him. Owing to the strength of the disease, or to the weakness of the prescription of the doctor, the patient died and was buried. After the funeral the doctor was taken by the friends of the deceased, tied up, shot and scalped—his wife's hair was cut off, his lodge was burned, containing all his property, and all his animals killed. This is the law among these people regulating doctors. The vacancy is yet unfilled.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

The Coming Canvass.

In these captious times it is a decided comfort to an Editor, to find any proposition, the truth of which will be generally admitted. It is, therefore, with a sort of pleasure that we venture a remark that the coming canvass, both State and National, bids fair to be one of the most excited in the political annals of the country. In our short experience we have never known so many patriots desirous of serving their country in every capacity, from President of the United States down to the humblest office in the gift of the people of the most remote precinct.

The State canvass is now fairly opened in North Carolina, the Conventions of both parties having nominated their respective candidates for the office of Governor, and laid down their respective platforms on State and National politics. Next week the Democratic National Convention will place before the country the choice of two-thirds of the delegates to that body, and also pass resolutions expressive of the position of the National Democratic party. In about two weeks after that, the Whig candidate will be in the field, and *then*, in fact, will commence the tug of war; for candor compels us to admit, that malgre the sovereignty of the States, which we all admit, and insist upon as an abstract proposition, State politics are invariably merged into, or made secondary to the general issues of a Presidential canvass. Politicians are ambitious, and the General Government presents the widest field for distinction, and offers the richest rewards for service. This state of things will become more and more marked every successive contest.

We do not recollect having ever been more pleased with the resolutions of any political body, than we have been with those of the late North Carolina Democratic State Convention. We care not by whom they were drawn up, they are the right thing; and we know not a single point upon which we could desire change or amendment, if we except the fifth resolution. The high praise therein bestowed upon Judge Strange, we heartily and cordially endorse, as also the recommendation of his name to the consideration and approval of the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. In taking this action, the Convention acted simply in obedience to the expressed will of the party throughout the State, of which Judge Strange is the first and enthusiastic choice. But it is to be regretted that the Convention should have deemed it necessary to put asunder names which their constituents had invariably joined. The ticket at every county meeting in this section, has been "Buchanan and Strange"—neither seperately. So far as the influence of Mr. Buchanan's friends in other States goes, this apparent desertion of that gentleman at the last and most important moment, must operate unfavorably towards the success of North Carolina's favorite son. In making these remarks, we are willing to assume our full share of the blame, if such there be. We do not often change a course of policy which has been the result of deliberate conviction, upon the advice of anybody; but in this case we yielded to the judgment of esteemed party friends, and in one or two articles, enforced the policy of non-committal on the part of the Convention. We now believe that our first opinion was right, and that the cause of Judge Strange would have been more effectually subserved had the State Convention followed up the course indicated by the primary meetings. We say this without finding fault, or seeking to find fault, with anybody, but simply because we really and sincerely desire the nomination of Judge Strange by the Baltimore Convention, and would regret the occurrence of anything that could have even the slightest appearance of placing him or his friends in a false or ambiguous position. And further than this—it so happened that we were one of the committee which reported resolutions to the New Hanover county meeting in March last, and the universal expression of our colleagues on that committee, and of our fellow-citizens in that meeting, was favorable to Mr. Buchanan. We have certainly seen nothing since that time that could cause us to withdraw the confidence we then expressed. That confidence was expressed with all due deference to the preferences of others—with an explicit pledge to give our hearty support to any true man who may receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. And that support *will* be given—a good old fashioned support, with additions. And whether the nominee be Buchanan, Douglas, Dickinson, or any other good and true man, he will receive an undivided vote. Our only object at present is to do away with anything that might convey the impression of a change of feeling towards Mr. Buchanan on account of any act of his, or through any influence exerted by Judge Strange's friends.

There is little doubt, that, taking him all in all, our present worthy Governor is the most popular candidate that could have been started, and deservedly so. His nomination was a foregone conclusion. *The people had already nominated him.* The 7th and 8th resolutions of the series which affirm a determination to carry out the measure of Free Suffrage, and to oppose any change in the basis will, we believe, meet the views of the people at large, who will certainly be able to see through the insidious and deceitful course of the whig party in regard to an impracticable or dangerous convention issue introduced for the purpose of killing off all amendments and restoring whig supremacy at all hazards.

There is one feature in the resolutions with which we are particularly pleased. It is the plain, explicit and unqualified avowal and endorsement of the old Democratic issues. Even at the risk of prolixity, we must quote the resolutions to which we allude. They are the first and fourth, as follow:

We, the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do

Resolve, 1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Treasury, and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue, and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of stale and unfounded claims

4th. That the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury.

We have heard a good deal lately about the abandonment of the old party issues, as we did sometime since about the abandonment of the old party lines. If those old issues be false in *principle*, they cannot be abandoned too soon. If they be right in *principle*, they cannot be held on to too long. We claim to belong to a party founded upon principles which we appreciate and understand. It is for the success of these principles, and not for the furtherance of any man's ambition that we intend going into the coming contest. If our principles are to be sacrificed upon any important point, it is immaterial to us whence the blow comes by which they are to be prostrated.

But the canvass is opening, and to bring the contest to a successful termination will require and demand the united efforts of all who wish well to our cause. The present, therefore, is not a time for the indulgence of any feelings that might interfere with mutual co-operation and general efficiency. Totally devoid of any personal ambition, we are willing to yield almost anything not involving principle, and we hold that no man can be a sincere friend of the cause who will permit himself to be influenced by other considerations.

Delegates to the National Convention.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the Southern and Southwestern States are beginning to pass through here pretty thick. Several from Tennessee passed on Sunday and Monday, and from other States during the rest of the week. Mr. Buchanan seemed to be the first choice of a majority, and Judge Douglas the second. Of Mr. Douglas' strength there can be little doubt. The fact that he is a slave holder and identified with the South by the ties of interest and association will give confidence to his Southern supporters, while his recent rise, by his own efforts, from the ranks of the workingmen, to his present conspicuous position, will endear him to the hearts and secure him the suffrages of the masses, and even some measures which to the conservative party at the South might be and are distasteful, as for instance the Homestead Bill, would in him assume the character of zeal for the interests of the poor man rather than of electioneering for votes.—Douglas is unquestionably noble, talented, hard-working, and a *man*, and would and ought to run well.

It is said that Washington City is already full of delegates to the Baltimore Conventions—for delegates, even to the Whig Convention, have already commenced coming in—and the hotels are being crowded. The friends of nearly every candidate have a room for the manufacture of strength and public opinion. This is a custom which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, but we fear that it is already too firmly established as one of the electioneering "institutions" of the country, to be easily got rid of.

Our Town—The Vote at the Coming Election.

It is pretty certain that the coming presidential election will draw out a very full vote here, and will therefore afford a fair means of judging of the growth of our population, by a comparison with the number polled at the election of 1848, when a full vote was also cast. The number of votes from other parts of the county, will, we presume, be about the same.—If no peculiarly untoward circumstances, in the way of stormy weather or epidemic, should exist at the time of election to exert an unfavorable influence upon the numerical strength of the poll, by preventing the feeble in health from going to the ballot box or deterring the usual neighborhood vote from coming in, we confidently anticipate an increase of fully twenty-five per cent. over any previous vote ever cast at this precinct. We were not satisfied with the amount of our population as shown by the census returns, but even admitting the correctness of that return we are conscious of a very considerable accession to our population within the last two years, and especially to our voting population.

Sunday Reading.

Preachers make a great mistake in railing against vanity and extravagant dress. There is an immense amount of piety and church-going in a new bonnet; and no young lady who has got a new mantilla, would dream of absenting herself from public worship. Nay, even the rougher sex are not free from the soft infection; and a new suit is a wonderful aid, even to masculine holiness.

Some sinful man, not having the fear of Mrs. Caudle before his eyes, has maliciously remarked, that should the women paint Heaven, the walls would be all festooned with French bonnets and brocade satin.

☞In the Raleigh Register of Saturday last, there is a communication signed "Truth," the writer of which alludes to our correspondent "Mac," the author of an article which appeared in the Journal last week, as an "anonymous scribbler." It would seem to us that, before applying this epithet to our correspondent, "Truth" should have reflected upon the proverb which cautions people living in glass house, against indulging in the amusement of throwing stones, since he himself is equally obnoxious to the charge of being an anonymous scribler. Our correspondent is abundantly able to take care of himself, and no doubt will do so at a convenient opportunity.

The Democratic National Convention.

The New York Evening Post, (not bad authority where mere calculation of numbers is concerned,) figures out the first ballot of the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Baltimore next Tuesday, as follows:

For Gen. Cass, 91; Mr. Buchanan, 76; Mr. Douglas, 28; Mr. Marcy, 24; Gen. Pierce, (N. H.,) 5; Gen. Butler, 24; Gen. Houston, 14; Gen. Lane, 13; Mr Allen, 11; Gen Dodge, 2. Whole number of votes, 288. Necessary to a choice (two-thirds,) 192. This is excluding South Carolina, a State which, if represented, will add 10 to the vote of Douglas, and make 199 necessary to a choice.

Of course it is almost useless to indulge in speculations, when facts will be soon forthcoming; but it is human nature, and we all, as a matter of curiosity, like to see how close a guess we can make.

Reprehensible in the Extreme.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the Steamship Washington, of the Southampton and Bremen line, on her last outward passage from New York, she having been detained long beyond her usual time, and having finally put into Milford Haven for coal. She came home under the command of the first mate, the captain having been deposed from the command by order of the American Consul at Southampton, it appearing to the satisfaction of that official that Capt. Floyd, the commander of the Washington, was insane, and unfit to be trusted with life and property. During the passage he had acted in the strangest manner—had endeavored to run the vessel ashore—had falsified the reckoning, and otherwise behaved in a way calculated to endanger the safety, and alarm the fears of the passengers. When, from the absolute necessity of the case, the passengers and crew were forced to take the command from Capt. Floyd, he had himself the helm, and was running the ship directly and avowedly upon a ledge of rocks near the Isle of Wight, with the design of wrecking her. Upon these things being represented to the Consul at Southampton, he was, as before stated, removed from the command during what was supposed to be a temporary attack of insanity. This insanity now turns out to have been, it is said, nothing more than drunkenness, that amounted to the worst kind of madness. If such be the case, or if there be reasonable ground to suppose it to be the case, it should be made the occasion of careful investigation, and Capt. Floyd deprived, not simply of his present command, but of all future chance of endangering the lives of passengers committed to his charge.

☞Geo. W. Mordecai, Esqr., of Raleigh, has presented, on behalf of the friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, a Pitcher and Waiter of solid silver, to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his services in the cause of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, and especially in behalf of the Gaston Road. The *Standard* says it cost $500.

☞Perrin Busbee, Esqr., declines the appointment of Elector for the 6th District, and the appointment has been tendered to L. O. B. Branch, Esqr., who it is understood will accept.

The Homestead Bill.

[illegible] and [illegible] to see that the [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The above is the editorial introduction to an article on the Homestead Bill, which it copies from our paper of the 19th inst. Before making any farther observations on the subject, we would correct a mistake or misstatement of the Observer's, which consists in calling this a "Locofoco measure"—meaning, thereby, we presume, a Democratic measure. Such is not the fact. We have not now before us a synopsis of the vote, so as to state the precise relative numbers; but we know that quite as large, if not a larger proportion of the Whigs, who voted upon the bill at all, gave it their support, as did the Democrats; so that, in fact, it is unjust, and a begging of the question, to attempt characterizing it as a Democratic measure, distinctively. The effort to make capital in that way must prove abortive.

It need excite no surprise to find the Journal speak out plainly and independently upon any question. *It does so upon all*; and if the Observer be not long since conscious of this, it has certainly failed to understand our course, or appreciate our position. Our partisanship is a matter of principle, and the purity of the Democratic creed—the preservation of its conservative maxims—the integrity of its platform, are far dearer to us than the success of any man or body of men. We would fight much harder to prevent the interpolation of any unsafe measures of policy at war with our first principles of political action, than we would to defeat the opposite party; because a temporary defeat might be retrieved by future exertions; but principles once corrupted, success itself would be comparatively valueless. Principles gone, it would be totally worthless, and we would have no motive for exertion.

The Democratic party is largely in the ascendant—too largely for its own good. The political organ owes it to itself and to its party, to labor quite as strenuously for the conservation of the principles of that party, as for the increase of its mere numerical strength. Perhaps, however, the anomalous position of the Observer's party—its total prostration throughout the country—the maxims of mere expediency, upon which has acted, and which dictated the nomination of Taylor over Clay, and now bid fair to make Scott the next candidate of the Whig party, have familiarized the Observer with other conceptions of party obligation, and make it a matter of real surprise to it that any party paper should have thought proper to have acted in the manner which we have done.

About the Compromise.

Resolved 3d, That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the "Compromise," and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the Presidency who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same.

The above is the third of the series of resolutions adopted by the North Carolina Democratic State Convention, which recently met at Raleigh. We quote it now, and make some observations upon the subject to which it refers, not from any desire on our part to precipitate a contest which will be long enough and warm enough in all conscience before the first week in November, but simply because it is rendered necessary on our part by the course of the Fayetteville Observer, in making an attack upon it.

The Observer of the 25th, in an article headed "The Locofoco Convention," denounces the expression of a willingness to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the compromise, as being half-hearted, if not *false-hearted*. Now, we would ask what stronger form of expression the Observer would require. It would seem to us that the very idea of a "compromise" implies a cession on both sides of something originally contended for; and this idea precludes the possibility of each one obtaining all that it might have deemed its due. This is the inevitable condition of even the fairest and most equitable compromise. But when, as in the case of the recent sectional adjustment, one party deems itself unjustly treated and aggressed upon, as in the opinion of both Democrats and Whigs the South has been—and when the compromise is accepted simply as a choice of evils, and to avert the still greater one of civil commotion or disunion, a willingness to adhere to the terms of this bargain is all that can properly be expressed, and anything more emphatic would savor largely of hypocrisy and deceit. The South simply accepts the compromise as a settlement, and certainly does not recognize it as a favor. She gained nothing, but in the opinion of a majority of her citizens, lost by it. To say that she is willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the "compromise," is the true expression of the feelings of the South. Anything farther would be an approval of past aggression, and an invitation for their renewal. Such is the alternative to which the position of the Observer would lead its party;—such the course which it would prefer to the honest and truthful one indicated by the third resolution of the Democratic Convention.

Arrival of the Humboldt.

The steamship Humboldt arrived at New York on the night of the 23d, with Havre dates to the 9th, and London and Liverpool to the 10th inst., being one day later than those brought by the Africa.—She brings 138 passengers, and a stage *troupe* of learned animals, consisting of dogs, goats, monkeys, etc., for Wm. Niblo, Esqr., proprietor of Niblo's Garden.

The West India mail steamship Medway, arrived at Southampton on the 8th, with specie value $1,504,977 on freight, and 159 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, according to the returns published on the 8th inst., was £19,901,400. Consols (3 per cents.) were last quoted at 99¼, and Mexican Bonds fell 1 per cent. in consequence of unfavorable news by the Medway. Californian gold shares much depressed.

The steamer British Queen, from Liverpool, for the Mediterranean, had put into Holyhead on Sunday on fire, and though every effort had been made to extinguish the flames, she was still burning.

The accounts from France refer almost exclusively to the approaching grand fete of the 10th. It was fully anticipated that the proclamation of the Empire would not take place on that day.

A steamer left Toulon on the 4th instant, with 300 political prisoners for Algeria, among whom was M. Thiol, an ex-representative.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, arrived at Warsaw on the 2nd inst., and the King and Queen of Prussia left Berlin on the 6th inst. to meet them on the frontier.

The accounts of gold in Australia continue favorable, and it is said that gold has also been discovered in New Zealand.

The commercial news of the Humboldt is devoid of interest.

A FAT OFFICE.—The office of Sheriff of the City and county of New York, is said to yield an income to Mr. Carvill, the present incumbent, of nearly one hundred thousand dollars per annum! Who would be President of the United States after that?

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW YORK, MAY 24.—The steamer Empire City, from Chagres, has arrived. She brings 400 passengers, and $87,000 in gold.

The Democratic Convention [illegible]

[illegible] Gov. Reid [illegible] Capt. Caldwell, [illegible] a delegate from the State at large, it is to be hoped that he will certainly attend. He is just the kind of man we want at Baltimore.

Australia.

An erroneous impression, or a mistake, in regard to the gold discoveries in Australia, seems to have got currency, and is now going the rounds of the press, to the effect that all the supposed gold discoveries in that Colony have turned out to be fabrication, and destitute of truth. This mistake has arisen from an official statement of such fact in regard to some alledged new discoveries said to have been made in one district Port Philip, we believe; but this statement has no reference to the original gold discoveries, from which millions have already been taken, and some of it already received in England. No doubt all the stories are exaggerated, but the existence of gold in Australia is a "fixed fact." We only wish we had the half of it.

Take Particular Notice.

Last week we published an advertisement from Mr. James McIntire; and to-day we have been in duty bound to publish a reply from Mr. Bunting. We advised the suppression of Mr. McI.'s card from the first; but our advice was not taken, and the publication insisted upon. Now we wish it to be distinctly understood that we will not, *under any circumstances*, publish any more on the subject from either party; and we do hope that they will not give us the unpleasant duty of a further denial of our columns. Our course is plain, and it will be maintained towards all persons alike.

Governor Reid.

We learn from the Standard, that Gov. REID will address the people at Snow Hill, in Greene county, on Saturday next, the 29th inst., and will meet Mr. KERR at Greenville, Pitt county, on the 31st. He expects to prosecute the campaign steadily until the election—to visit as many points as he can, and address the people as often as possible.

ELUCIDATE!—Speaking of Mr. Douglas, the *Journal* goes on to say, "even some measures which to the conservative party at the South might be and are distasteful, as for instance the Homestead Bill, would in him assume the character of zeal for the interests of the poor man rather than of electioneering for votes."

Why? Please explain! We confess to dullness and don't understand. After the independent position taken by the *Journal* the other day against this very Homestead Bill, this lame defence of its distinguished author who is willing to *give away* millions of acres of lands to the poor men, out of love for them entirely, and not because he wants their votes, oh! certainly not! we say this very lame defence takes us by surprise and we want an explanation.

Will our neighbor unfold?—*Wilmington Herald, 26th.*

Most certainly; and in the first instance, the Homestead Bill owes its paternity, if we are not very much mistaken, to Hon. Andrew Johnson, a N. Carolinian, and a mechanic, whose rise has been purely and solely by his own efforts. We dislike the bill, and we say so now, as we have said before; but we do *not* impugn Mr. Johnson's motives; and no one who has seen him, and is acquainted with his career, would do so. He truly acts from what he conceives a duty to assist the poor and landless. That we differ widely from him in his views of the expediency and propriety of the mode adopted, it is unnecessary for us to say.

Judge Douglass, then, is *not*, to our knowledge "the distinguished author" of the Homestead Bill. But were even his views upon the subject different from ours, we know so much of his warm sympathy for the struggling masses from which he himself has so recently emerged that we would feel at once conscious that his feelings had warped his judgement in a case where the failing leans to virtue's side.—This is simply the meaning of our remarks, which certainly were not intended for a defence of Judge Douglas at all, and therefore could not constitute a lame one. It will be time enough to defend Mr. Douglas when he requires defence at our hands.

POPULATION OF AUSTRIA.—A recent statistical return states the population of Austria and her different possessions to be 36.514.466.

☞Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has at last signed the Liquor Bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, and vetoed by him some time since, but again passed. It is to go into operation on the 22nd day of July next.

☞The adjourned session of the Legislature, decided upon by the Governor and Council, will consist of the members elected in August next, and not of the old members.

FOURTH OF JULY.—At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, at the Commissioners Office, held Tuesday evening, May 25th, Capt. W. C. Howard, M. P., was called to the Chair, and R. J. Jones was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following Committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence.

Committee of Arrangements:—O. G. Parsley, E. D. Hall, T. Burr, jr., R. B. Wood, W. H. Lippitt, E. Kidder, S. Jewitt, J. R. Reston, J. J. Conoly, H. P. Russell, J. J. Lippitt, W. C. Furgus.

W. C. HOWARD, *Chairman.*

R. J. JONES, *Sec'y.*

Taking it Philosophically.

A New York correspondent of the Charleston Literary Gazette, narrates the following:

"Among many pleasant incidents of travel related to me, not long since, by an observant Englishman, is one highly illustrative of the cool philosophic habit of Jonathan abroad. Once, beginning a quarantine near a certain city of the Orient, he found, among a thousand other annoyances, a scarcely habitable apartment, the walls of which were literally covered with lizards and all sorts of ugly customers. Being told that an American traveller was the occupant of an adjoining room, he thought to ask his counsel touching a cure for the troubles which beset him. "Oh!" says Jonathan, having quietly listened to the complaints of his visitor—"The reptiles?" "What can you do with them?" 'The truth is, sir, they are scarcely worthy of notice; to *me*, at least, they have, long since ceased to afford any—*amusement!*'"

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Long Creek District, held at Mr. Hallett's store, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of appointing two delegates to the New Hanover County Convention, to be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 15th day of June next, (County Court week,) James Garrason, Esq., was called to the chair, and G. J. Moore requested to act as secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman in a few brief and appropriate remarks, on motion of Mr. S. H. Bell, the chairman and secretary of this meeting were appointed to represent Long Creek district in the county Convention. On motion, ordered, that the secretary forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary for the able and courteous discharge of their respective duties; and, on motion of Mr. Croom, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES GARRASON, Ch'n.

G. J. MOORE, Sec'y.

A GROWING BUSINESS.—Ten years ago the business of Adams' Express was performed by one man, assisted by a porter and wheelbarrow. Recently, the firm of Adams & Co. purchased a building in Broadway, for the accommodation of their business, for eighty thousand dollars.

Head.

[illegible] readiness, as [illegible] over the Great [illegible] to delay the [illegible] The boring is [illegible] erection of col- [illegible] to support the bridge. The road is finished from Manchester nearly to Lynches Creek, and it is expected that the engines will be running to the terminus of the first forty miles by the 4th of July next. This point will be about six miles to the east of Lynches Creek.—*Marion Star.*

STEAM GRIST MILL.—We stepped into the establishment of Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, on North Water Street, yesterday, to examine their Steam Grist Mill. It is a great improvement in the mode of grinding. The Engine carries two run of stones, which turn out fifteen bushels an hour. The process of bolting is carried on at the same time. It is contemplated to attach elevators to the machinery for the purpose of hoisting grain into the second and third stories.

The Meal is the very best for table use—and we look upon this enterprise as of great usefulness and convenience to the community, and hope and believe the Proprietors will be remunerated for the outlay required to establish this Mill.

Commercial, 25th inst.

Mr. Kerr in a Hurry.

The Whig candidate for Governor is, it seems, in favor of at least one thing—he is in favor of "hurrying things up." He passed through this place a few days since, on his electioneering route. We learn from the Register that he was to have spoken at Gatesville on Monday last, at Elizabeth City to-day, and that he will address the people on the 21st at Edenton, on the 24th at Plymouth, on the 26th at Washington, on the 28th at Newbern, on the 31st at Greenville, on the 2d June at Weldon, on the 4th June at Raleigh, and on the 7th at Fayetteville.

We hope our friends at these different points will give him a warm reception, and will propound to him among other questions the following:

Did you not, Mr. Kerr, denounce the Mexican war while it was in progress, as a war unjust in its nature, and one in which it did not become a Christian people to engage? And had you not, a short time before uttering this denunciation, exhorted the young men of Caswell to engage in it?

Did you not, Mr. Kerr, admit in a discussion between yourself and Mr. McRae, at Franklinton, in 1848, that Mr. Fillmore was unsound upon the question of slavery?

Did you not recently, in a speech delivered in Yanceyville, take ground for a National Bank and a protective Tariff.

Did you not, Mr. Kerr, in the autumn of 1850, take a prominent part in a meeting in Rockingham County, in which Judge Douglass was spoken of in the most exalted terms, and justly commended for his defence of the fugitive-slave law at Chicago?—And have you not since publicly alluded to the political character of Judge Douglass in disparaging terms? Did you not, Mr. Kerr, write with your own hand the Rockingham Resolutions here alluded to?

Are you, Mr. Kerr, in favor of or against a Convention? How would you vote at the polls?

Are you, Mr. Kerr, for or against the present basis of representation?

Was Mr. Gaston wrong, or was he right, when he declared in the Convention of 1835, that he would never "sanction the principle that a bare majority may authorize a Convention"? Was Mr. Meares right, or was he wrong, when he, the author of the two-thirds requirement, declared that it was inserted in the Constitution for the express purpose of preventing the call of a Convention to strike down the present federal and taxation basis?

Are you not, Mr. Kerr, *against* Equal Suffrage?

Mr. Kerr may be, and no doubt is, somewhat in a hurry; but we hope the people at the various points named, will take him by the button, and hold on to him until he answers the foregoing questions.

Raleigh Standard.

Two Grand Opportunities Lost.

Gen. Scott, as reported by a letter-writer in the Nashville Banner, (who professes to give the General's own words,) tells us that *through his aid and influence* the compromise measures were adopted (of course not including the fugitive law) "by a vote of from five to ten in the House of Representatives."

By a vote of nearly three to one, those same measures, including the fugitive law, have in the present House of Representatives been repudiated and disavowed as a final settlement by the whig party. In the whig caucus they have been denied even a hearing, being ruled out of order *by Gen. Scott's leading Southern champion.*

Now, Gen. Scott has been all the time on the spot, and we submit that he has thus had two most "suitable opportunities" to give a little *more* "aid and influence" to the maintenance of the Compromise. That influence he has either put forth or withheld. If he has withheld it, then what confidence can be placed in his *fidelity* as a Compromise man? If he *has* put forth his influence without being able to get even one whig vote in three in favor of maintaining the Compromise in open House, and without being able to save it from being choked down and strangled by his own fast friend presiding in secret party conclave, then what confidence can be placed in his *ability* to maintain the Compromise against the whig organization?

We trust a "suitable opportunity" will soon be taken to explain this matter, and let the people see how it stands. Certainly it does not look well at present.—*Wash. Union.*

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.—The capital of the school fund, on the 2d day of September, 1851, as certified by the State Auditors, amounted to $2,049,482 32. The receipts into the Treasury the past year have been $138,184 15, which exceeds the receipts of any previous year. The number of children returned by the Comptroller as entitled to participate in the dividends of the year, was 94,852.—This enumeration gave $1 40 to each child.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Reid has appointed Dr. John A. Hanks, of Chatham, to represent the State in the next annual meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company; and Messrs. Peter Evans and Elias Bryan, Directors on the part of the State in said Company.

The Governor has also appointed Judge Battle to hold the extra Term of Mecklenburg Superior Court, and Judge Manly to hold the extra Term of New Hanover Superior Court.—*Ral. Standard.*

The New Bedford Mercury (Whig) is very severe on President Fillmore for his Mormon appointments. It says,

"The appointment of Brigham Young as Governor, was perhaps, a proper policy under all circumstances—but the retention of that shocking brute in office, after he had expelled the judges appointed by the United States, appears to us a cowardly policy. Yet in comparison with the appointment of such an ignorant scamp as Orson Hyde as a judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, the retention of Young is a small matter. We think the President erred grievously in appointing this Hyde to a judicial station—and we think this way of allowing the Mormons to control both the executive and the judiciary of Utah is against the interest of the people of the U. States who are *not* Mormons, if not against good morals."

Proposed Reduction of the British National Debt.

We learn from the New York Tribune, that the recent advance in London in the price of Consols to par has brought forward the idea of a reduction of the rate of interest on the Public Debt of Great Britain. The various movements in this direction have gradually reduced the rate from 5 to 3 per cent., and it appears probable that the reduction will still go on. Up to the year 1822, the rate of interest was 5 per cent., but in that year the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a proposal which was at once accepted. Such was the confidence entertained by the money owners in the Government, that the price of every £100 worth of stock had advanced to £106, £107, or £108, (according to the fluctuations of the market,) whereupon the Government proposed to the holders to take £105 stock at 4 per cent. for every £100 at 5 per cent. By this arrangement, £149,250,828 of stock at 5 per cent. was converted into £147,263,328 of stock at 4 per cent., the annual interest being reduced to the extent of £1,122,000.—Again, in 1824, £76,206,382 of the new 4 per cent. stock was converted into a 3½ per cent. stock, at a saving of £381,034 per annum. In 1830, another saving of £700,000 per annum was effected by the reduction of the interest on another portion of the 4 per cents., reduced by the financial operation of 1822 to 3½ per cents. In 184[illegible] (under Sir Robert Peel,) a further saving of £[illegible],000 per annum was made, by a conversion of [illegible] per cents. of the 3½ per cents., which [illegible] to be reduced to 3 per cents., at a saving per annum of £1,[illegible],000!

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee for North Carolina, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of the county of Cumberland, was appointed Elector for the State at large, and the following gentlemen Assistant Electors:

FIRST DISTRICT.—J. B. Jervis, of Yancy; A. W. Burton, of Cleaveland.

SECOND DISTRICT.—John M. Clement, of Davie; Joseph Dobson, of Surry.

THIRD DISTRICT.—John F. Hoke, of Lincoln; Wm. M. Peacock, of Montgomery.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—James R. McLean, of Guilford; Alfred Scales, Jr., of Rockingham.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell; Nathaniel E. Canaday, of Granville.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—G. E. B. Singeltary, of Nash; Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—William E. Hill, of Duplin; Clement G. Wright, of Cumberland.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—William T. Dortch, of Wayne; D. G. W. Ward of Greene.

NINTH DISTRICT.—L. D. Starke, of Pasquotank; H. M. Shaw, of Currituck.

These appointments have been made under the authority of the late State Convention. Mr. Dobbin is understood to have accepted his appointment, and will bring to his task all his enthusiasm and splendid abilities; and it is earnestly hoped that the gentlemen above named will also consent to serve.

Raleigh Standard.

From the New York Herald.

Chevalier Hulsemann's Farewell.

[Translation.]

COPY OF A NOTE ADDRESSED BY M. HULSEMANN TO MR. WEBSTER, DATED AT

Washington, April 29, 1852.

On my recent return from Havana, I found that the moment had arrived to fulfil the intentions of my government relative to my official connection with the government of the United States.

The Secretary of State has not judged fit to reply to the note which I considered it my duty to address to him, dated the 13th of December, in relation to the reception and military honors rendered to Kossuth by the military authorities.

The Secretary of State had led me to hope that my interviews with him in the State Department would no longer be commented upon, and accompanied by derisive remarks, in certain journals of Baltimore and Philadelphia. These assurances, which were even given to me in writing, have been immediately burlesqued in the same journals, and have only led to more virulent attacks, which were continued in one widely circulated journal of New Orleans. And, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations. I considered it my duty at that time—21st of November—to inform the President of these annoyances, so singularly patronised; and thereupon the Secretary of State declared to me—28th November—that thenceforth his relations with me should be had only in writing.

On the 7th of January, the Secretary of State judged fit to pronounce publicly, and in the presence of Kossuth, a revolutionary speech, in which he strenuously encouraged Hungary to a new rebellion, and formally proposed a sentiment to the speedy emancipation of that kingdom. This demonstration was of such a strange character—was so contrary to the simplest international courtesy, as well as to the positive promises which you had given me in the Department of State—that I considered it my duty to address myself to the highest authority of the republic, to be assured whether this discourse was the expression of the sentiments of the government of the United States.

I esteem it a happiness to be enabled to say that the imperial government, approving my course, has rendered justice to the declaration which the President considered it proper to make to me on the 12th of January, with the design of maintaining the good connections existing between Austria and the United States.

These verbal assurances have not given place since to any proceeding of the Secretary of State to corroborate officially the declaration of the President, and to produce a satisfactory reconciliation.

After having determined, with much deliberation, as to the hostile proceedings of the Secretary of State, and after having experienced the false and disagreeable position which had resulted therefrom, I believe it to be my duty to declare, for very evident motives of propriety, that my government would no longer permit me to remain here, and continue official relations with the principal promoter of the Kossuth episode, so very much to be regretted.

I profit by this occasion to express to the President my respectful thanks for his invariable obliging conduct towards me.

Mr. A. Belmont, Consul General of Austria, at New York, will continue his functions until further orders.

Receive, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my high consideration.

ANSWER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. HULSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, May 3, 1852.

Sir—Your communication to the Secretary of State, of the 29th ult., announcing your intention to leave the United States, and stating that Mr. Auguste Belmont, the Consul General of Austria, at N. York, will continue in the discharge of his functions until further orders, has been received.

In reply I have the honor to inform you, that as Mr. Belmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the Department in his official character, will be received with entire respect.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Commercial Advertiser of wednesday evening says:

Money still continues in the most abundant supply, and low rates of interest are accepted in the street.—The banks find it extremely difficult to keep their discount lines full, and in some instances except paper having a longer time to run than is in consonance with their ordinary practices. This however, is only where the offering is in other respects of first class.

The British mail steamship Europa, which leaves to-day for Liverpool, carries out $575,775 60 in specie, the first shipment of much importance for some time past. There is plenty of gold here, so that the sum taken will not be missed in the least. Nevertheless specie never begins to flow from us without occasioning uneasiness in some quarters.

EXCHANGE FOREIGN.—The business has been to a fair amount for the Europa, steamer of to-day, and prices have advanced. The bulk of the sales of banker's bills were at 110⅜ and some drawers are asking 110½. We quote first class bills as follows: On London, 110¼ a 110½; Paris, 5f. 16¼ a 5f. 15 for 60 days, and 5f. 12½ a 5f. 11⅛ for sight bills; Amsterdam 40⅛ a 40⅜; Hamburg 36 a 36¼; Bremen 78 a 78½.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.—The editor of the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald has seen a recent letter from Gen. Scott, in which he says:

"I have no public opinions to conceal—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South, East or West; and *these opinions I am prepared to submit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself*, either by the action of a State or a National Convention. If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will *promptly and most explicitly be given, in writing.*"

Late from Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, May 20.—We have received dates from Rio to the 8th of April. The firmness in the Coffee market is continued, and prices have advanced. Assorted lots are held at 3$900. The new crop will be on the market on the 1st of May. The exports have been 3000 bags to Baltimore; 3700 to Philadelphia; 4500 to New York; and 6000 to New Orleans.

Episcopal Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, assembled in St. John's Church in this town on Wednesday last, and closed on this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock. The Bishop and 20 Clergymen and 30 Lay Delegates were present. The proceedings of the Convention were remarkably harmonious and gratifying, in the absence of all subjects calculated to produce dissension. Whilst the religious services of the week, and especially on Sunday, were impressive and more than usually well attended.

The next Convention will meet in Raleigh, on the last Thursday in May, 1853.

On Saturday evening, 15 persons received the rite of Confirmation. On Sunday, the Rev. R. W. Barbet, Deacon, was ordained Priest.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Unfortunate Affair.

The papers contain the melancholy particulars of a controversy between ex-Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, and Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law, living in the same house at Covington, Indiana, which led to the death of the latter. It appears that on the day and evening previous, they had both been drinking, and that on the morning of the sad occurrence, Capt. Duncan went up stairs to Mr. Hannegan's room, and an altercation ensued between the parties, when Capt. Duncan gave Mr. Hannegan a slap in the face. Mr. Hannegan, upon the indignity he felt, and the impulse of the moment, struck Captain Duncan with a knife in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a severe, and what is thought a dangerous wound. From private letters and other sources, the Lafayette Journal has some additional particulars of interest. To all inquiries as to the cause of the difficulty, its origin, &c., Capt. Duncan invariably replied "Nothing, it was nothing," and seemed determined not to reveal anything that would afford additional evidence against Mr. Hannegan. It is said that a short time before he died he observed that he, himself, was to blame. It is thought by some that he made private declarations as to the whole matter, but if so they have not yet been made public. He died, after suffering the most intense pain, calm and composed, fully and freely forgiving Mr. Hannegan.

Immediately after the occurrence, Capt. Duncan requested the Masonic fraternity, of which both he and Mr. Hannegan were members, to take him in charge. They did so, and he was buried with the honors of that order. The funeral took place from Mr. Hannegan's residence, where Capt. Duncan died. The latter was the only living brother of Mrs. Hannegan; who still lives, the object of universal pity. The anguish of Mr. Hannegan's mind is said to be most intense and excruciating. The consequences of this rash act have driven him to a state closely bordering on insanity. Captain Duncan was a member of his family, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He had resided in Covington but about two years, as a merchant, and had gained the good will and friendship of the entire community by his universal affability and gentlemanly demeanor. He formerly was a citizen of Newark, O., and commanded the only company of mounted riflemen from Ohio in the Mexican war. His bravery and courage were undoubted, and many of his old acquaintances will hear of his death with the most poignant grief. the deepest sorrow. He leaves no family—never having married. His age was about forty. At the time of his death he seemed to be in the prime of life—was hearty, hale, and of fine commanding personal appearance.

No steps had been taken for the arrest of Mr. Hannegan. The entire community, although highly excited, deeply sympathize with him in his loss, the consequence of his own act. Momentary passion and the influence of liquor are generally supposed, there, to be the cause of the whole calamity.

The Ohio River—Its Magnitude—Current and Influence.

The late rapid rise of the Ohio, and its sweeping current, hurrying on to the Gulf below, suggests some thoughts upon the magnitude and influence of this powerful stream. We have dwelt much of late upon Railways, Steam Ships, and the really wonderful machinery which man has made to improve the facilities, and increase the power of society. Let us turn for a moment to one of the great machines of Nature—a canal made by Nature's God. The Ohio River is in round numbers 900 miles in length. At low water it is 530 yards broad at Cincinnati. At high water it will average 700 yards. The difference in level between high and low water will *average* about 40 feet. To ascertain, then, the INCREASE OF WATER between high and low water, we have a a tube 900 miles long, whose section is 615 yards breadth, by 40 feet in height. Reducing the measures to feet, we have 350,697,600,000 cubic feet of *increase* in one rise!

To form an accurate idea of what this enormous bulk is, take the Miami Canal as an unit of comparison. This *increase* of water on the Ohio would fill the Miami Canal *fourteen hundred times!* But the Miami Canal is 300 miles in length, and the Canal made by this flood in the Ohio would therefore be four hundred and *twenty thousand miles in length*, or nearly twice the distance to the Moon! Again, the circumference of the earth being 25,000 miles, this new Canal would go round sixteen planets like our earth. But even this measure does not express the velocity and force of the CURRENT, one of the most important features in the great rivers of the West. At high water the Ohio runs out with a current at least four miles an hour. In one hour then four miles of the tube of water contained in the Ohio passes Main street, Cincinnati. Taking the same standard of comparison an amount of water equal to what is containded in 1860 miles of the Miami Canal (six times its whole length) passes Cincinnati at each hour of high water!

Such comparisons as these, enable us to see how far beyond the mightiest works of man is even the commonest and simplest machinery in the Hydraulics of creation.

The effects of this machinery on the commerce of the people who live in the Ohio valley is almost as remarkable. It is supposed by many that the *artificial rivers* (as railways are very properly called) may divert trade from the natural canals, and carry it on new routes. This is a mistake. Railways simply afford *facilities* to carry persons and produce to and from the coasts of the great rivers and seas of the earth. They have no power to do more.

The numerous Canals of Holland never did more than act as mere highways of the people, to the natural seats of Commerce. The coasts of the Great Western Rivers are like the coasts of the Ocean.—A steamboat at Cincinnati has thirty thousand miles of coast within her reach, without touching the Ocean. On she may go till Empires have passed within her view; till she has gathered, in turn, the ice of the Arctics and the fruits of the tropics. The State of Ohio is traversed, North and South, by numerous Canals and Railways, and the attraction of prices is towards the North, and the Lake. Yet, these artificial works have been so far from diverting any trade from the Ohio Valley and the Ohio River, that it has continually increased the trade of the Valley, by increasing the facilities. In some articles, such as the produce of Louisiana, the trade has extended from the Ohio Valley to the very shores of the Lakes.

When we add to these commercial advantages, the immense, and almost incalculable amount of vegetable deposites carried down by the stream, and fertilizing all the bottom lands, we shall have some means of comprehending the influence of the Ohio River in enriching and magnifying the country through which it passes. Its annual floods carry with them an amount of wealth and property to the dwellers in the Valley, which no artificial machinery can equal, and if lost, no art could supply.

Great cities may be, and often are, built far from the Ocean, in the interior of continents; but they cannnot exist far from navigable waters. The Ohio River is one of those mighty channels for the outgo of the land products,—whose duty and destiny was fixed in the dawn of Creation, and will survive the noblest and most enduring works of man, which, at last, are in comparison, but frail and perishable.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last, Mrs. Quin, wife of Michael Quin, residing in Elliott-st., came to a horrid and untimely death, from the explosion of a camphine lamp. The circumstances of the accident were as follows:—While sitting at work in her room, by the light of a camphene lamp, the flame becoming dim from the exhaustion of the fluid, she called upon a servant boy to fill it. This he undertook to do while the lamp was yet burning, although cautioned at the time. The fluid suddenly ignited, exploding and scattering the contents in every direction, and setting fire to the carpet. Mrs. Quin, not noticing what had fallen on her dress, snatched up her child, an infant, which was sitting by her, and throwing it upon the bed, attempted to prevent the flames from reaching the same. In the effort to do this, she became herself enveloped in the destructive element, which resisted all other efforts to extinguish it, until a blanket was thrown over her. This was unfortunately too late, however, to prevent the mortal injuries she received, and from the effects of which she died yesterday, at 12 o'clock, though receiving every professional attention, at the hands of her Physician, Dr. Popcher, which the circumstances of the case could suggest or demand. This is but one of many instances on record, which are calculated to warn those who employ this useful, though dangerous minister to our comforts and wants, against the incautious manner of handling them.

Charleston Standard, 24th inst.

TOBACCO CROP.—It is said that the Tobacco of this season in Kentucky will be very light. The frost and fly have nearly destroyed the plants.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (new school,) in the United States, which met in Washington yesterday, is composed of 21 Synods, 104 Presbyteries, 1,500 ministers, 1,579 churches, and about 150,000 communicants, scattered over some twenty different States east of New England.—The Assembly is strictly a *representative* body, consisting of one ministerial and one lay delegate from each Presbytery; except when there are more than twenty-five members, when they are entitled to two ministerial and two lay delegates. That which gives peculiar interest to the meeting of this body, in a *national* point of view, is the fact that they are the only large ecclesiastical body in the U. States that has ever fairly and fully discussed and settled the vexed question of slavery, *without a division*; and that they hold their annual meeting this year, for the first time, South of Mason & Dixon's line.—As they are largely represented in Washington city, having four churches there, besides one in Alexandria, they will doubtless be kindly and hospitably entertained.—*Balt. Sun, 22nd inst.*

Thomas J. Pasteur, Esq., of Carteret, has been appointed by the Literary Board, Agent for superintending the draining of the "Open Ground Prairie," in said County, in conformity with a Resolution passed by the last General Assembly.—*Standard.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Charleston, S. C., on the 20th inst. Upwards of 200 clerical and lay delegates were present, and some additions are expected. The session, it is tho't, will continue ten or twelve days.

The Massachusetts Diocesan Convention assembled in Boston on the 20th inst. Bishop Eastburn presiding.

The Methodist General Conference, in session at Boston, voted, on the 20th inst., to establish a Book Concern and depository in California. Also, a depository in Chicago, to be under the care of the Cincinnati Book Concern.

The Catholic Council closed its session at Baltimore on the 20th inst.

The reception of Kossuth in Boston cost the city ten thousand dollars.

Intelligence has been received in Washington that a revolution was expected in New Mexico, and that the American residents were organizing to resist the revolutionists.

Massachusetts is electing all Webster delegates.

☞The steamer Fanny, of Savannah, from New Orleans, was seized by the Collector at Savannah, on the 18th inst, for carrying more passengers than allowed by law.

QUICK TIME TO CHARLESTON.—By the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, not yet entirely finished, passengers from Louisville reach this city in 34 days. By December next the cars will run from Nashville to Charleston.—*Charleston Courier.*

TWO WORDS TO A BARGAIN.—Japanese—"We won't have free trade. Our ports are closed, and shall remain so."

American—"Then we will open our ports, and convince you that you're wrong."

Why was the goose that laid the golden eggs like a watering cart? Because it laid "the dust."

CRITICISM.—We overheard, not long ago, the following fragment of a dialouge between a couple of "country bumpkins," seated with their admiring fellows, around a big stove in a village tavern. For convenience we shall call them "Gray" and "Blue," according to the color of their coats.

Gray—Well, you may say what you like about improvements in machinery, such as steamboats, and railroads, and telegra*fts*, but there's one thing they don't make no improvement in.

Blue—And what's that?

Gray—*Poetry.* Take Byron now fr instance. I should like to know what modern poet can write such poetry as Byron.

Blue—Well, p'raps there ain't any, but in my opinion *Tupper* comes plaguey nigh him.

Gray—(With a look of unaffected astonishment) *Tucker?* who the d——l is Tucker?

Blue—*Tupper*—hav'nt you heard of Tupper?—He's the author of the "Moral Philosophy;" I bought it at an auction, and it's a great book, I can tell ye.

Gray—Cussed if ever I heard of him before.

Blue—(A little piqued that his favorite should be ignored in company.) Well, p'raps *you* never did; but other people have, if *you* hain't. I have read Byron and Tupper, and Byron ain't a touch to Tupper, no how you can fix him. (At this point several of the bystanders came to the rescue of Tupper, and we "sloped.")—*Poston Post.*

The physician who attends *sic transit* has arrived in this city, and taken rooms at the Tremont.—[Boston Times.

The pugilist that *nihil fit* has gone to Boston, and hopes to see *sic transit* in *gloria mundi* morning.—[Springfield Post.

He arrived safely, but soon *delta* blow at *sic transit* and *beta* hole in his head.—Boston Bee.

We understand that *nihil fit* him, and *noctes* head complet'ely off.[—Boston Museum.

The meanest part of the whole affair is that after he was down, *verbum sat* on him.—[Northern Light.

That must be a mistake, for *sic transit* was *inter se* Dr. Digg last evening, and staid till *tecum*.—[Carpet Bag.

Justice would seem to be administered in Algeria under difficulties. Three natives were lately brought before the court of assizes at Algiers. "What is your trade?" said the judge to one of them. "Thieving!" was the reply. "And yours?" "Highway robbery!" "And are you a thief, too?" said the judge to the last. "Yes, I am, you old curmudgeon; what have you got to say about it?" Hereupon they all three took off their shoes, and threw them at the dispensor of sentences. For this offence, and sundry illustrations of their profession on the road, they were condemned to three years' imprisonment. That Judge, when he gets back to France, will doubtless have some funny stories to tell of how they conduct assizes just the other side of the Mediterranean. If he can only show the scar where the shoes hit him—for an Arab can hardly be supposed to miss—his future is made as a humorist and dry joker of the very first water.

A CASE OF IDENTITY.—We predicted the trouble and confusion which would be caused in the general Assembly when the two Potters, Christopher Columbus and Americus Vespucius, should take their seats in the House—the two just alike in every thing except their politics, and nobody knowing which was which. A singular incident of this kind occurred. Charles H. Mason, Democrat, was a notary public last year.—Charles H. Mason, a Whig, was a candidate for notary public this year, and had spoken to Christopher Columbus to nominate him. The whigs, not having been greatly favored in that line by the Democrats, did not propose to elect the Democratic notaries.—When the election of notaries was going on in grand committee, one of the Potters, supposed to be Americus Vespucius, rose and nominated Charles H. Mason. The Whigs naturally thought that it was Christopher, and the Democrats, not having anything to lose in the matter, did not care, and each party having a Charles H. Mason of its own, the election was made with great unanimity. One Whig, indeed, suspected that all was not right, and rose to move that "no more be added," but the Governor happened to be particularly engaged, and the gentleman from Providence did not catch his eye till the vote had been declared. Now arises a question of personal identity. Both the Masons claim the election, and each demands the commission. How the matter is to be settled, unless it be by conceding a commmission to each, we do not know.—*Providence Journal.*

A NEW ARMOR.—Two Mexicans were recently arrested at Brownsville, Texas, suspected of being highway robbers and murderers. Among their effects were found two curiously-constructed coats of armor, made not of steel, but of cow-hide and wool, and supposed to be used by them while engaged in marauding purposes. The *Rio Bravo* thus describes these articles:

"These armors are made in the shape of corsets, composed of an outer and inner coat of cow-hide, filled with wool, about an inch and a quarter in thickness, and neatly and elaborately stitched through with cow-hide thongs. They are in two parts, and tie closely, back and front, with leather strings. When worn, they form a complete panoply for the body, and are impervious to a pistol shot, if not to a rifle."

A QUEER WEDDING.—The "way they do it" is quite amusingly illustrated in the account of the marriage of Mr. John Zulie, of Terre Haute, and Miss Rebecca Britton, of Indianapolis, in the cars on the Madison and Indianapolis railway, on Monday of last week. The reason given by the bridegroom for this railway speed in so solemn a matter, was that "all the money" he had with him was a bank note not current beyond Indianapolis, and he "didn't want to cheat the minister."

ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible]

Penny is to be believed, (and no doubt McIntire believes him,) we have sufficient evidence to prove Williams's accessory to the whole affair. Mr. Penny has said, and no doubt will say again, that not one hour before the attack upon me, Samuel McIntire told him that Williams had advised him to act towards me as he had done.

Now, I do not say myself positively, that Williams was accessory, but it is my belief he was, and the belief of many others; and I do say, if Mr. Penny is corroborated, have we not sufficient reason for censuring him? I think so.

Neither do I believe McIntire was induced to make this publication of his own accord, but merely done through an electioneering scheme of one of the party concerned.

Very respectfully,
W. B. BUNTING.
May 24th, 1852. 23-1t—†

IT IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

☞Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, *is rapidly supplanting all other Worm Medicines.* Where used, it produced the best effects, driving out all other remedies. Read the following:—

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 29, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.—Please send me ten gross M'Lane's Vermifuge. I have sold double the amount of your Vermifuge to that of Fahnestock in 1850; and I think this year the latter will be pretty well worn out. JOHN F. DEMOVILLE.

TOLLESBORO', Lewis Co., Ky, Feb. 5, 1851.

MESSRS J. KIDD & Co.—The demand for Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and the Liver Pills is very great, and I wish to have a lot of each to sell on commission. Heretofore, Fahnestock's Vermifuge has been the most valuable, *but M'Lane's is now superseding him.* H. EVERSOLE

For sale at WM. H. HIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.—Also by Druggists and Dealers generally.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 138—27-tc

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 138—27-tc

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.
February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-if

☞We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.
March 29, 1852 173-tc

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 13, 1852 160—28-tc

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.
April 9th, 1852 30-tc

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 16th inst., by Rev. C. C. GORDEN, Mr. H. SIKES, to Miss ELIZABETH SOUTHERLAND, both of Duplin county.

Near South Washington, in this county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. ROBT. TATE, Mr. JOHN C. CARROLL, to Miss REBECCA E. THOMAS.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 24.—steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

May 25.—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

May 25.—U. S. steamer Engineer, Com'd. Omstead, from Norfolk, via. Beaufort, in search of schr. Hanover, with cargo for Navy Yard at Gosport, reported to be distressed, &c. Will return to Norfolk.

May 26—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 80 passengers.

May 27.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 35 passengers.

schr. Latimer, ——, from Cardiff, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Elizabeth, to T. C. Worth.

steamer Rowan, McRae, from Elizabeth, to E. J. Lutterloh; with two boats in tow, with naval stores and cotton.

CLEARED.

May 25.—U. S. Mail st'mr. Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.

steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

brig Louisa, Stubbs, for Richmond, Va., by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber.

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boats Mike Brown, Telegraph and Cumberland in tow, with mdze. for the interior.

schr. Juno, Gilpatrick, for Saco, Me., by Chadbourn & Hooper; with 70,000 feet timber.

schr. S. H. Potter, Potter, for Baltimore, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 57,000 feet lumber, 54 bbls. rosin and 5 bbls. mdze.

barque Harriet and Martha, Ellems, for New Orleans, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

brig Tangier, Griffin, for Matanzas, by Potter & Kidder; with 120,000 feet lumber.

schr. Morning Star, Crane, for Charleston, by Potter & Kidder; with assisted lumber.

May 25—brig Callender, Parker, for Mystic Bridge, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 68,000 feet lumber, and 34,000 ft. timber.

Brig Gallio, Robbins, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 95,000 feet lumber.

schr. Prospect, Gens, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Pierce & Nelson; with 53,000 feet lumber and 35,000 feet timber.

Br. brig Brilliant, Greenwood, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

26—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

schr. Monclova, French, for Trescott, Me., by Wm. Harriss; with 80.000 ft. timber and lumber.

schr. Ann Maria, Chadwick, for Pritchettsville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

brig Catherine and Mary, Warren, for St. Domingo, by Adams Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

brig Solomon Eaton, Small, for Port au Prince, Hati, by Potter & Kidder.

steamer Evergreen, Creel, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with 2 lighters in tow, with mdze.

May 27.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 38 passengers

schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, for Hyde county, by M. Costin.

26.—schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by M. Costin; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, for Philadelphia, by George Harris; with 80 tons old iron, 10 bbls. scuppernong wine, 100½ bushels pea nuts. 16,000 ft. lumber 13 bales rags 3 do. roots, 106 tierces and 118 bbls. rice, 100 bundles leather, 71 bales yarn, 429 bbls. spirits turpentine, 457 do. rosin.

schr. J. H. Flanner, Van Gilder, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 135 bbls. spirits turpentine, 350 do. rosin, 21 bales cotton, 126,000 ft. paned boards.

steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

"HAVANA LOTTERY."

Capital Prizes—$30,000—$16,000—$12,000—$6,000.

THE next Drawing will take place on the 16th June. Persons wishing Tickets will please leave their orders before the 13th June, and they will be attended to by

THEO. GUESNARD, Jr.,
Mobile, No. 56 Royal-street.

N. B. Price of Whole Tickets $5, Half $2 50, Quarter $1 25. Letters (post-paid) will be attended to on receipt.
May 28th, 1852 38

BACON, BACON.—5 hhds. Shoulders and 3 hhds. Sides, to arrive from Baltimore. For sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

CHEESE.—50 boxes E. D., a prime article. For sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.—5 hhds. best P. R., bright and good; 30 bags Rio Coffee. Just received and for sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. received and for sale cheap, by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

PORK.—A few barrels for sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 100 boxes good Lemons; 40 boxes good Oranges; 500 Cocoa Nuts; 75 boxes Raisins. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested.—FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.

A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

Directors:
ROBERT MARTIN, Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WERT,
S. MOWRY, Jr. HENRY COHEN.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of insurance on Flat Boats, River and Lake Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred in this agency, will be promptly adjusted, and paid by the undersigned.
T. ROBERT & BROWN.
N. B.—Risks will be taken on the River at shorter and on liberal terms.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1851—72-tf

COFFEE—[illegible]

Wilmington Prices Current.

ASHES,				BULLETS,			
Pots,.....cwt	a	00		Patent,.....lb	a	0	00
Pearls,.....do	a	00		Pistol, per lb..	a		33
BACON,				Cast,.....	a		8
Hams,.....lb	a	11		Wrought,.....	a		10
Sides,.....do	a	10		NAVAL STORES,			
Shoulders,.....do	a	11		Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Western,.....10	a	11½		Yellow Dip,..0 00	a	2	55
BEANS, per bush.				Virgin Dip,..2 75	a	3	10
White,.....none	a	0 00		Hard,.....0 00	a	1	25
BEESWAX,				Soft,.....0 00	a	1	70
For pound,.....00	a	25		Pitch,.....0 00	a	0	00
BUTTER,				Rosin, No. 1,0 00	a	0	00
Porpound,.....60	a	00		Do. No. 2,0 00	a	0	00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 3,0 98	a	1	00
N. Mess,..00 00	a	20 00		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,.....	32½	a	00
Do. Prime,..0 00	a	0 00		Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
BEEF CATTLE,				OIL, per gallon.			
Per 100 lbs..5 50	a	6 00		Sperm,.....	1 00	a	1 50
COTTON,				Linseed,.....	75	a	1 00
Per lb...nett	0	d	8	Neats Foot,...00	a	1	50
CORN,				PEAS, per bushel.			
Per bushel,...63	a	64		Ground, nom	90	a	1 00
Meal, bush...00	d	80		Black Eye,...00	a		00
COFFEE, per lb.				Cow,.....	00	a	0 80
Rio,.....10	a	11		PORK, per barrel.			
St. Domingo,..9	a	9½		Mess,.....	20 00	a	21 00
Laguyra,.....10½	a	11		Prime,.....16 50	a	17 00	
Cuba,.....00	a	00		POTATOES.			
Java,.....14	a	15		Irish, bush..0 00	a	1	50
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush...00	a		75
Tallow,.....12½	a	14		POULTRY.			
Sperm,.....35	a	38		Chickens, live,.20	a		37½
Adamantine,...22½	a	25		Do. dead,..00	a		00
EGGS, per doz.,.12½	a	13		Turkeys, live,1 00	a	1	50
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Do. dead,15 00	a	0	00
Spts. Turp.,1 37½	a	1 50		RICE, per 600 lbs.			
FEATHERS,				Clean,..nom.3 75	a	4	00
Per pound,....00	a	40		Rough, bush..00	a		00
FLOUR, per barrel.				SAI-T, per bushel.			
Northern,...6 00	a	7 50		Alum,.....	20	a	25
Baltimore,...0 00	a	5 00		Liv'l sack,...	85	a	00
Fayetteville,5 25	a	0 00		SOAP, per lb.,...4	a		6
Eastern,ret.0 00	a	0 00		SHINGLES, per M.			
HOLLOW-WARE,				Common,...2 50	a	0	00
Per lb.....3	a			Contract,...4 50	a	5	50
IRON, per lb.				STEEL, per lb.			
English, ass'd.	a	2½		German,.....12½	a		
Amer., best rof.	a	2½		Best Cast.....19	a		20
Swede	a	5		Blister.....6	a		
American sheer	a	5		STAVES, per M.			
Best Swede....	a	6		W. O. barrel, rough,00 00	a	18	00
LARD, per lb.				No. Carolina,..12½	a	13	
No. Carolina,.12½	a	13		Ash Head'g,.0 00	a	10	00
Western,...00	a	00		R. O. hhd., dressed,12 00	a	16	00
LIME, per barrel.				Do. rough,00 00	a	00	00
Thomastown,0 00	a	1 25		SUGAR, per pound.			
LUMBER, River, per M.				New Orleans,..5	a		6½
Floor. D'ds,00 00	a	00 00		Porto Rico,....6	a		8
Wide do...0 00	a	7 50		St. Croix,.....0	a		9
Sealing,.....0 00	a	5 00		Loaf,.....9½	a		10½
LIQUORS, per gallon.				TIMBER, per M.			
N. E. Rum,...32	a	34		Shipping,..00 00	a	12	00
Gin,.....30	a	33		Mill, prime .9 00	a	10	00
Whiskey, rec..22½	a	27		Do ord'y,..5 00	a	8	00
Apple Brandy, 26	a	40		Do. inf'r,..0 00	a	0	00
Peach do. none	a	00		TALLOW,			
MOLASSES, per gall.				Per pound,.....7	a		8
Cuba,.....12	a	30		WINES, per pipe.			
New Orleans..00	a	00		Madeira,.....70	a	5	00
MILL SAWS.				Port,.....80	a	4	00
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y	a	5 00		Malaga,.....45	a		60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 16 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,..0	25	a 0	30
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross.....	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,.....	0 00	a 1	00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,.....		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,.....	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a	6
Lumber, per M.....	4 00	a 5	00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....35		a	30
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size.....	4 00	a 5	00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,.....6		a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....40		a	45
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.....	0 00	a 0	00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore.....1 per cent.	Philadelphia....1	per cent
New York.....1 " "	Virginia.....½	" "
Boston.....1 " "	Charleston.....½	" "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27 . 1852.

BACON.—Several parcels of Bacon have arrived since last Thursday. A wagon load of hams from Wayne county, said to be a prime article, about 2,500 lbs., (together with a small quantity of Lard,) was taken by a grocer at 13 cents per lb. Sales of hog round, about 10,000 lbs., per Railroad, was also taken by grocers at 12½c. per lb. Some lots of hams have been closed out from store by factors, at 14½c. per lb., in lots to suit. The article of North Carolina Bacon is still in demand, though the stock is rather larger than at our last week's report. In Western cured, we note sales of sides from store at 11½ cents per lb., and sales of New Orleans, as taken from vessel, at 10 a 10½c. per do. for shoulders.

BUTTER—Continues very scarce.

BEEF CATTLE—We have nothing new to report. The market is most wretchedly supplied, as usual at this season of the year. Prices range about the same as quoted for some time, with scarcely any of fair quality to be had.

LAMBS AND MUTTON—A small drove come in this morning, a very poor looking specimen, and sold at 75 cents per head. A good article would bring $1 50 per head.

COFFEE.—We have no material change to note, but would remark, that our quotations are for store rates in quantity and quality to suit.

COTTON—We hear of no sales to report, but a good article would bring 8 cents per lb. quick, were any of importance put on sale.

CORN—Sales of 1,025 bushels Hyde county corn at 61½ cts. per bushel, on Friday last; 2,200 do. on Monday at 63 cents do.; and about 2,000 bushels New Orleans at 64 cents per bushel, including sacks.

EGGS—Come in sparingly, and prices range from 13 to 16 cents per dozen, with a few from carts, at retail, at about 18 cents.

FLOUR.—There is a fair supply of all brands on the market, and small sales in lots to suit, as to quality, within the range of our figures. See table.

HEADING.—Sales of ash Heading at $9 per M.

HAY—We hear of no sales this week, and the article is scarce. We quote retail prices at $1 a $1 25 per 100 lbs

LARD—This article continues very scarce, with light receipts during the week, which has generally been taken by retailers about as fast as it arrived. There is but little, if any, in factors hands. See table for prices.

LIME.—1100 bbls. sold on private terms, supposed to be at $1 25 per cask, for an interior market;—retailing at $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER.—We hear of nothing doing in River Lumber this week.

LIQUOR.—Sales of New Orleans rectified Whiskey at 22½c. Sales of do. Brandy at 26c. Sales do. Alcohol at 50 cents per gallon.

MOLASSES.—Sales of cargoes reported last Thursday, in lots to suit, at 19 a 20 cents per gallon, as in quality.

PEAS.—The stock of ground Peas has near about all been brought in, and the receipts have been in such small quantities that we have for several weeks deemed it unnecessary to remark upon them. They are selling at quotations. See table. Cow Peas—Fair stock in store—worth about 80 a 90 cents, in lots.

POTATOES—Some small lots new crop Irish Potatoes have come in, and retailed from carts at $1 50 per bushel. Our quotations for sweet potatoes are merely nominal.

PORK.—Sales of Mess Pork in lots, at $20 per bbl., and at retail $21 per do. Our figures for prime are nominal, with but little in store.

ROSIN.—We note sales of 300 bbls. common rosin at 95 cents, and hear of another sale of — bbls., town made, at $1 per bbl., with considerable demand.

RICE.—Quotations have advanced to $3 75 a $4 per 100 lbs. in tierces and half tes., with considerable demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has been generally quiet for this article, with sales of several small lots, about 621 barrels in all, reported at 32½ cts. per gallon.

TURPENTINE.—The receipts of Turpentine, since our review of last Thursday, has been principally confined to lots per Rail Road and boats. The sales up to the close of yesterday's transactions reached about 2200 barrels, at firm prices, including a lot of 90 barrels all virgin, a very good article, a day or two since, at $2 10, and a lot of all hard at $1 90 per 280 lbs. This morning the sales have reached 180 bbls. at $2 80 for yellow, $2 75 a $2 for virgin dip, and $1 25 for hard.

TAR.—Sales of 40 bbls. at $1 70 per bbl.

SHINGLES.—Sales of common Cypress Shingles at $2 50 per M.

SALT.—Sales of 100 sacks Liverpool ground at 85 cts. per sack.

TIMBER.—Receipts light during the week, and prices range within our quoted figures. See table.

STAVES.—No receipts.

FREIGHTS—Are generally firm at quotations.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24th.—Cotton—Receipts of Cotton 71 a 80 bales; Yarns 2 bales; Country Cotton 50 bales; Cotton Seed 50 bushels; Peas 50 bushels; Corn 50 bushels; Flour 100 a 200 bbls.; Fodder 50 bundles; Oats 50 bushels; Pork, do. green 6c. per lb.; Molasses, Cuba 24 a 25c. per gallon; Sait, each, $1 50 a $1 60 per sack; Bacon, hams 10c. per lb.; Whiskey, 22½ a 25c. per gallon; Sugar, 6 a 8c. per lb.

Remarks.—The market is better supplied, and prices not fully sustained. Cotton—The market continues to advance; particularly in the better grades. Flour—The market is fluctuating. Sales have been made as high as $5 75 per super, but we do not think changes our marks. Latest Quotations thereon.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

BOSTON, May 22.—Naval Stores.—Prices of Spirits Turpentine have again declined. Sales of 100 bbls. at 44c. per gal., cash. In Tar there have been sales of 4 a 500 bbls. at $1 87½ a $2 12½ per bbl., 6 mos., for Georgetown and North County. The transactions in Rosin comprise 500 bbls. at $1 45 a $1 50 per bbl., and Pitch at $1 62½ per bbl., 6 mos.

Rice—We notice sales of 100 packages of East Boston at 4¼ a 6 mos. The article is very scarce and the market quite firm.

WASHINGT

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 24, 1852.

Authorised Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ We are sincerely desirous of returning our acknowledgements to several gentlemen of both Houses of Congress, for public documents and other favors—but with the exception of our own representative we cannot make out the frank of one of them, and, therefore, not knowing to whose courtesy we are indebted, are profoundly ignorant of the names of the gentlemen to whom our thanks are due. We have only been able to distinguish Mr. Ashe's signature from its resemblance to the figures 1776.

MAY 22D, 1852.—Just nine days left of this month, and on the 1st of June the Democratic National Convention will assemble; and, if the members don't make fools of themselves, will indicate the next President of the United States. There is, therefore, little necessity or use in speculations upon what will be the probable result of the deliberations of that body. Whether the nominee will be Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy, Dickinson, Lane, Butler, Pierce, of New Hampshire, Sam. Houston, of Texas, or somebody else, the week after next will show, and we will have it all here as soon as known. Then, in about two weeks more, will come the Whig Convention, and Scott and Fillmore, Webster and Seward, will be put into the hat, and somebody come out first. Fillmore and Webster, sometime ago, were mad at Van Buren for stealing their Wilmot Proviso thunder to help out with his Buffalo scheme; but since Seward has completely taken the wind out of their sails on that tack, they are going it strong for Southern support. It will be a grand June game, and the man that can turn up Jack oftenest, will make out; about whether the cards are to be packed or not, we cannot say;—there will, no doubt, be about as much cheating on one hand as the other.

The Collins Steamers.

The amendment to the so-called "Deficiency Bill," giving additional aid to the Collins line of steamers, passed the Senate on the 19th inst. It more than doubles the compensation per trip. It cuts off all chance for independent competition. It leaves no opportunity for open bidding for the carriage of the mails; and while it remains in operation, will prevent the growth of any legitimate business in that peculiar line; for what private enterprise could enter the lists with any hope of success against a Company receiving $33,000 per trip out of the public purse? We mean to go through this subject fully. It is time that the independent press of all parties talked right out against these stealings, which are getting so much the order of the day in all forms and shapes. The House has yet to act upon it. We hope they *will* act in a striking manner, by striking it out.

War in a Small Way.

The new French Minister at Washington, M. Sartiges, has got into a muss with Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore; and Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore, is much exercised on the subject; and since the French Minister, claiming diplomatic exemption, won't fight Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore, Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore, complains to the President of the United States—the President of France, and the rest of mankind. It is a perfect tempest in a tea-pot, having its origin in the fact that Barney won't let the girls alone; and the French Minister has the same weakness—both being bachelors, and ambitious of the favor of the fair sex. Mr. Barney charges upon the French Minister, that he, the French Minister aforesaid, did, at various sundry times, sneer at him, the aforesaid Mr. Barney; that he did also, more than once, express a preference for single and pretty women, over married and ugly ones;—that he did once take Barney's partner from him at a ball; and at another ball, did light a cigar; and that, by way of crowning indignity, he habitually hunts rats and cats on Sunday, to the manifest discomfuddlement of the Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore. For all which, and sundry other ferocious and diabolical outrages, war—bloody and destructive war—is the only remedy. Uncle Sam must whip John bull-frog into a tadpole, and so forth.

Such in fact is the substance of a communication sent to the President of the United States by Mr. Barney, a member of Congress from Baltimore, and which is now going the rounds of the press. No man but an impertinent coxcomb could suppose that the personal piquies of an ambitious dandy in a ball-room could interest the public out of his immediate circle or justify any official interference beyond that of a constable.

☞ The Texas Whig State Convention has elected delegates to Baltimore in favor of Fillmore.

☞ The Steamship El Dorado arrived at N. York on the 19th, with some California passengers, but no news or gold dust.

☞ GOV. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the Maine Liquor Bill, recently passed by both branches of the Legislature. An attempt to pass it in spite of the veto by a two-thirds vote failed. A new bill has been introduced to meet the Governor's principal objection.

☞ The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 20th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The English news is not important. Lord John Russell, in a speech recently delivered in Parliament, declared that he had no reason whatever to apprehend an invasion of England by France.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon was commemorated at Paris with a great banquet.

The escape of some three or four of the Cuban prisoners from the Spanish penal colony in Africa is confirmed.

Trade in the English manufacturing districts is greatly improved. There is a good demand for fabrics, at high prices. There is also an advance of ⅛d—¼ cent—per pound on cotton. Sales of the week previous to the sailing of the steamer, 88,000 bales.

CALLED SESSION.—We learn that the Council of State, which convened in this City on Tuesday last, have determined to call the Legislature together, on the Fourth day of October, 1852—that being the first Monday in that month.—*Raleigh Register.*

I. O. OF RECHABITES.—The "North Carolina District Tent," the governing body of the Independent Order of Rechabites of this State, closed its annual session on Wednesday evening last. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

A. T. McCALLUM, P. D. C. R.
JNO. J. CONOLEY, D. C. R.
W. L. JACOBS, D. D. R.
E. D. HALL, D. R. S.
W. N. BRAGG, D. F. S.
JNO. A. PARKER, D. T.
Rev. W. H. CHAFIN, D. Chaplain.
H. H. SHOLAR, D. L.

Commercial, 22d inst.

SOMETHING INTERESTING.—Gen. Gorgey, the betrayer of Hungary, has beguiled his solitary confinement in the Tyrol by writing an apology for himself and his actions during the revolutionary struggle. The work is in press and ready for publication. The title is, "My Life and Acts in 1848–9." It is looked for with immense interest.

☞ Although opposed in principle to the "Homestead Bill," and to all other donations to individuals or classes, of what must be raised by taxation from the whole, we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of publishing the subjoined extract from a speech in its favor, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, by Hon. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi. It teaches a lesson, and extends a hope to the young and ardent. Gov. Brown says:

"I know something, Mr. Chairman, of squatter life. It was my fortune to have been raised in a new and unsettled country. I know something of the toils, and hardships, and privations encountered by the sqatters. I shall not detain you with a recital of all that I have seen, and heard, and felt. One incident I may relate. It will tell you why my heart is with these people. When I was a boy—a very little boy—an honest, but poor man settled (squatted is a better word) in the country where I yet reside. Removing from South Carolina, he pitched his tent amid the unbroken forest in the dead of winter. He had two sons able to work. He was in a strange land, without money and without friends. But with an iron will, such as none but squatters have, he attacked the forest. It receded before him, and in three short months the sun, which had been shut out for many centuries, was permitted to shine on a spot of earth in which the squatter had planted corn. Day by day he might have been seen following his plough, while his two sons plied the hoe.—Toil brought him bread—and he raised his sons to know, as Heaven's wise decree, that "by the sweat of their brows they should gain their bread." Industry and economy brought not wealth, but a competency. The elder of the two sons followed the example of the father, and cultivated the soil. Fortune smiled and he prospered. The younger, with such moderate qualification as a frontier country could afford, studied law and practiced with success. In an evil hour for his private fortune, he was drawn into politics. He was elected to the State Legislature, to Congress, Judge of the circuit court, Governor of his State, to Congress again and again, but he never forgot that he was the squatter's son. He stands before you to-day the humble advocate of the squatter's rights.

That, which was my father's fortune, and the fortune of his sons, has been and may be again the fortune of others in a more pre-eminent degree. Nature has created no aristocracy of intellect. Despise not these squatters. Among them is many a rough diamond. They and their sons may rise to the first honors in the republic. Reared in no hot bed of aristocracy, never enfeebled by the enervating influences of wealth and luxury, their bodies are capable of unlimited endurance, and their minds are prepared for that rational progress which is the pride of "young America," and of the age in which we live. Is it at all wonderful, Mr. Chairman, that my heart should be always open to the privations and hardships, the wants and sufferings of the squatters on the public lands?"

Rechabite Celebration.

The Union celebration of the Independent Order of Rechabites, took place in this town yesterday. A procession was formed at the Hall on South Water street, and proceeded to Mozart Hall, when it was joined by the Sons of Temperance and the Cadets of Temperance. The turn-out was unusually large, of all the societies, and the procession made a very handsome appearance, to which the adornments of the costume of the Rechabites greatly contributed.

The societies then proceeded to the M. E. Church, on Front street, where service was opened with prayer, by the Rev. R. T. Heflin, Preacher in charge, followed by an address by the Rev. Mr. Christian. It was a very capital address and very well delivered. After the services at the Church, the party proceeded to Green's Field, about one and a half mile from town, and partook of an entertainment prepared for the occasion.

The Temperance cause is actively progressing, if we may judge from the numbers, talents and character of the participants in this celebration. We must not forget the Cadets of Temperance, composed of the youths of hope and promise to our community. The attendance of this class was very good.

Commercial, 20th inst.

Disastrous Fire.

GAZETTE OFFICE.
CHERAW, S. C., Thursday, May, 20th, 1852.

It is our painful duty, this morning, to chronicle the occurrence of a most disastrous conflagration, in the midst of the business portion of our town, during the last night. The alarm was given about half past twelve o'clock. Upon reaching the scene, we found the Dry Goods Store of Mr. John Kyle enveloped in flames, which, together with the adjoining Store of Mr. James Lynch, to the north, and that of Messrs. Evans & McIver, on the corner of Front and Kershaw Streets, were soon enveloped in flames.—To the south of Mr. Kyle, the fire soon extended to the Store of Mr. W. L. J. Reid, the Law Office of Messrs. Inglis & Wallace, the Tin Shop of Mr. C. Holmes, and to the Stores of Mr. H. M. Tomlinson and Peter Hailey, which were all consumed, with almost their entire contents. But for the calm which pervaded, the fire would have been much more extensive. As it was, the destructive element was restrained, only by the most indefatigable exertions of our citizens. The Store of Mr. J. A. David, next to that of Mr. Hailey, was several times on fire, as were the Stores of Messrs. D. McNair, Threadgill & Kendall, and D. Matheson, on the opposite side of the Street.

The loss, as nearly as we can estimate it, is about as follows:

Messrs. Evans & McIver, stock of goods $14,000, on which they hold a policy of insurance of $10,000. Three store houses insured for $2,600. Mr. James Lynch, loss $4,000, insured for 1.500; and all his books and papers. Mr. John Kyle, loss in goods, $9,000, insured for $4,500; also his books and papers all lost. Mr. W. L. J. Reid, loss in goods, $8,000, insured for $2,000; also one store house, and the law office of Messrs. Inglis & Wallace, insured for $1,200. Messrs. Inglis & Wallace, loss not known, insured for $800. Mr. C. Holmes lost his entire stock and tools, say $3,000, insured for $1,000. Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, loss $3,500, insured for $1,500. Mr. Peter Hailey, absent from home, loss not known, nor the extent of his insurance—books and papers saved.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville was held on the 17th inst.

Messrs. John D. Starr, James Kyle, Charles Benbow, Avon E. Hall, H. L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, E. J. Lilly, A. A. McKethan and J. W. Pearce were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 18th inst., John D. Starr, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank, and all the officers were re-elected.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

NULLIFICATION DEFEATED.—The Masachusetts House of Representatives, on Saturday last, defeated by 11 majority the bill which has passed the Senate, for "the further protection of personal liberty," and which would have conflicted directly with the Fugitive slave law and brought the State of Massachusetts in direct collision with the Federal Government and the rest of the States. The bill authorized any petty justice of the peace to issue a *habeas corpus* to a constable, to take the person of a fugitive slave under arrest out of the custody of the U. S. Marshal. It amounted to a declaration of war against the Union.

It was previously reported that the bill had passed by three majority, but it was confidently expected that it would have been knocked lifeless by the veto of the Democratic Governor.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

LADIES' WAISTCOATS.—The fashion of waistcoats for ladies has been established in Paris and seems to have been quietly adopted without any of the opposition that was excited with the Bloomer trowsers.—A Paris letter to the Journal of Commerce says:

The waistcoat for women becomes daily more and more the fashion. White quilted waistcoats are worn for morning dress, which are made with tight fitting sleeves, fastened at the waist by gold buttons, and three rows of narrow Valenciennes lace to match collar and jabot.

The Moilere waistcoat is buttoned to the throat without a collar; small pockets very long and square in front descending below the band. The buttons are cornelian, agate, turquoise, or simple grelots.—The waistcoat is accompanied by a collorette gordons formed of several rows of lace, jabot to match, and deep ruffles reaching the knuckles.

With plain silk dresses, the vest is indispensable; the trimmings match those on the skirt, but it is lined with a different color. The waistcoats are made with pockets, from which the gold enamel chain passes to the lowest button at the waist, where it is attached, and descends with a multitude of trinkets on a ring.

[From the New York Herald.]
Coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Hayti—Great Excitement among the [illegible].

By the brig Milton, Captain McNear, which arrived at this port yesterday evening, we have received highly important intelligence from Hayti, relating the particulars of the coronation of the Emperor Soulouque.

His august Majesty and his royal consort were crowned with all the pomp, and forms, and ceremony necessary in the grand operation, in his capital of Port au Prince, on the 18th of April. The crown which adorned his royal pate, and the splendid robes which covered his glossy hide, were manufactured for him in Paris, according to the most approved pattern and design. The arrival of the emblems of royalty—his crown and sceptre—was celebrated in his dominions with salvos of artillery and general illuminations. They were conveyed in grand procession from the dock where they were disembarked, to the vaults of his palace, and sentries were placed over the precious commodities until the day of the coronation. The gems which glittered on his diadem were taken from those of his royal subjects who possessed them, and the jewelry which shone on his spangled robes was also procured by the same right royal means. But Soulouque, following the custom of European monarchs, rewarded those who he had thus despoiled, by bestowing on them for their services to the State, titles, and grand crosses, and ribbons, without limit.

The coronation was fixed to take place on the 11th of April: but her Majesty the Empress, determined to enact her part with as much splender as became her rank, was dissatisfied with her share of the jewels, and kicked up a grand muss with her imperial consort, from whose head she snatched a large share of its natural wooly ornaments. A postponement of the ceremony was the consequence, and in the interim great exertions were made to gratify her Majesty. But Soulouque's attempts had completely "despoiled the Egyptians," and there were no jewels to be had among them. In this critical emergency, however, the foreign merchants, and consuls and residents were petitioned to give their assistance, and through them the vanity of the Haytien Empress was satisfied. Then came the great and eventful morn of the 17th April, a day to be commemorated in all the annals of royalty. It was ushered in with the roaring of artillery, the display of imperial flags, and a grand military and civic procession. Solouque and his smutty concert were escorted with great pomp to the tent which served as a cathedral, surrounded by princes, and nobles and generals.

Having entered, they took their seats under a royal canopy, and before them knelt their son—the heir of all their greatness—the illustrious Prince Bobo. The solemn high mass was chaunted, and the representative of Pio Nono poured on the woolly head of his Majesty the sacred oil, and placed upon it the imperial crown. Prince Bobo then invested him with the sword and sceptre; the ceremony was concluded, and the roof rang with acclamations of "long live Faustin the First, Emperor of Hayti." The shout was taken up outside—the air echoed to the loud blasts of the trumpets, and the *vivas* of the loyal Haytiens—the cannons joined their thunders to the general uproar, and Faustin the First was proclaimed Emperor throughout his wide dominions.—The festivities ceased not with the day, but continued throughout the folowing ten days, which were declared a time of jubilee. The English and French Consuls received the worth of their jewelry in crosses and ribbons, but the representative of the United States was not so honored, he not having had the wherewithal to supply the demand for trinkets. A cross of the Legion of Honor is to be sent to Chevalier George C. Downing, the New York oysterman, for his defence of the negro race against the pale-faced Anglo-Saxons.

We have received from Port-au-Prince the following correspondence, giving the details of the ceremony:

PORT AU PRINCE, April 19, 1852.

For the last six months great preparations have been going on here to crown Faustin Soulouque.—After several postponements, the grand event at length took place yesterday, Sunday, 18th.

For the last two months the troops were pouring in from every quarter of the country. In they came, helter skelter, some with sticks, guns, a great number of the latter without locks; some with coats, but the majority without them. The soldiers that had been lucky enough to procure shoes, were more fortunate than their officers; but would you believe that many of them had not their lower humanities covered, or, in other words, were innocent of breeches! In fact no one but those who reside here, or have resided, would believe the ludicrous figure they presented as they marched into town; but certainly it is no fault of the unfortunate slaves that they are in such a miserable and starved condition, as their daily pay amounts to about four Haytien dollars, or equivalent to 28 cents.

As there was no dwelling here sufficiently large for the coronation, there was a large tent erected on the *Champ de Mars*, capable of containing from ten to twelve thousand people. At a distance of about four hundred yards there was another erected immediately behind the Government Palace, which served as a robing chamber for the Imperial family. On the east end stood a platform on which there was a Catholic altar, the rest of the tents was partitioned off for the deputies, nobles, ladies of honor (black), consuls and foreign merchants.

As early as 2 o'clock, A. M., the troops assembled and formed into a square, and a double line was stationed along the route leading to the palace, thus protecting their ebony majesties from violence.—Then came the senators and deputies, dukes, earls, and ladies of honor, who were led to the place assigned to them by the Master of the Ceremonies.—Their majesties were to make their appearance at 6 o'clock, A. M., but, with true negro punctuality, they did not arrive until 9. They were announced by the discharge of artillery, music, and loud and long *vivas* from the spectators, and none shouted more lustily than the foreign merchants, while, at the same time, they inwardly cursed him and his government for ruining the commerce of the country.

Their majesties were preceded by the Vicar General (whom the Pope would consecrate Bishop at the request of Soulouque, after all the concessions he promised to make,) and about twenty priests. Her majesty first made her appearance, attended by her ladies of honor under a canopy like that which is seen at Roman Catholic ceremonies on the occasion of the procession of the Holy Sacrament. She wore on her head a tiara, and was robed in the most costly apparel. You are aware that previous to her husband being elected President, she was a vender of fish, and had the reputation of being a correct woman (a miracle in this place.) But Soulouque resolved (as the Irish express it) to make her an honest one, by marrying her on Saturday night last.—You could not, in your good city, produce a woman in any of your markets who could walk with such a stately step, or play the part of Empress better than she did on the occasion. Soulouque then followed, accompanied by all the distinguished nobility, under a similar canopy, wearing a crown that, it is said, cost $30, having in his hands two sceptres.

Their majesties were led to the *prie dieu*, where they first said their prayers, and were then conducted to the throne. The ceremonies then commenced by the Vicar pronouncing a solemn benediction on the crown, sword of justice, sceptre, cloak, ring, collar, and imperial cloak of the Emperor, after which were blessed the crown, cloak and ring of the Empress. Then came the President of the Court of Cassation, (the Supreme Court of Hayti,) accompanied by the deputies, and presented to Soulouque the constitution of Hayti, demanding of him to swear not to violate it; and he then placed the crown on his head, and placed the Bible on the pages of the constitution, and said, "I swear to abide by the Constitution, and to maintain the integrity and independence of the empire of Hayti." Then the master of the ceremonies cried aloud, "Long live the great, glorious and august Emperor Faustin the First."—So ended the pomp and pageant of crowning our nigger Emperor.

But there is a work going on in this place which no doubt interests you, reader, more than the foolery of crowning a bloodthirsty scoundrel. The Rev. W. L. Judd, Baptist missionary, is working quite a revolution in the morals of a number of people who were heretofore abandoned wretches, and not only those, but several respectable families have become members of his church. From his untiring zeal and vigilance in teaching the youth of Port au Prince, and his own pious and exemplary conduct, he has endeared himself to every one in this city; and even at his meetings, "fools who come to scoff, remain to pray." It has been the custom heretofore for men and women to live together unmarried; it was indeed rare for any persons to go through the marri[illegible] [illegible] except the [illegible]; but Mr. Judd [illegible] to [illegible] and is [illegible] to do away with the [illegible] system of concubinage. [illegible] week he ordained a young Haytien, named [illegible], a very pious and eloquent preacher. He preached for about two years prior to his ordination. He has also stationed another preacher at St. Mark, a distance of about sixty miles from here, but it is melancholy to add, that he has but a mean dingy place for his meeting, not capable of containing half the members of his congregation.

CONSISTENCY.—When a caucus of democratic members of Congress refused to endorse the compromise, the Southern Whig press went into spasms, and cried, woe! woe!! woe!!!

> "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,
> Our ears attend the cry."

When a caucus of whig members of Congress, under the lead of the infamous Seward, kicked out the Compromise, and resolved they would have nothing to do with it, the Southern Whig press fell into ecstasies, and vociferated, all hail! all hail!! "Well done ye good and faithful servants."

> "Oh! sound the loud timbrel
> O'er Coondom's dark sea,
> For Seward has triumphed.

And in due time, (if Scott is elected, and we have another Free-soil Whig cabinet,) the niggers will be free."

Well, variety's the spice of life and of whiggery.—We know of no principle of morals which need prevent any man, especially a whig, from adapting himself to existing circumstances.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Cotton.

The Cotton movement of the season is thus given in Mr. W P. Wright's circular for the Boston steamer, which sailed on Wednesday last. The crop is likely, from all appearances, to exceed three million bales.—Yet prices go up in all the markets, in Europe and at home. The prodigious increase of consumption over all preceding years has put all ordinary estimates and calculations at fault, and secured for this mammoth crop a uniformity of fair, and, to all concerned, satisfactory prices, beyond any former example:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the ports	2,742,000	2,102,000
Exports to Great Britian	1,270,000	1,007,000
Exports to France	358,000	268,000
Exports to other foreign ports	270,000	196,000
Total exports	1,907,000	1,471,000
Stock on hand	445,000	475,000
Of which during the last week:	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the ports	62,000	40,000
Exports to Great Britian	59,000	49,000
Exports to France	13,000	2,000
Exports to other foreign ports	27,000	7,000
Total exports	99,000	58,000

ONE OF THE WOMEN.—The Rhode Island Temperance Advocate tells the following good story of a woman:

"In Foster there was an intemperate man who had promised his wife that he would vote for the Maine Law candidates for the Senate and House.—On the morning of the election day, he was enticed to the tavern, and treated by his anti-law associates till he was drunk. His wife heard of it, searched him out, and got him home. Here she gave him an emetic and got him sober, and then borrowed a horse and wagon and drove him to the polls. He voted for the Maine Law candidates, and his single vote prevented the election of a rum Representative. The result of it is that we get one, and possibly two Maine Law men from that town."

The Japanese Expedition.

An English newspaper has the following comments on the American expedition to Japan, which has excited an undue attention in Europe from the erroneous notion that it was designed as a hostile undertaking:

What the English did in China and did badly, the Yankees are about to do in Japan, and do well.—Principle would contend that the Japanese have a right to their own country, and to exclude "men of business," if it so pleases them. But if principle were attended to, the Yankees would lose a good trade which carries civilization as a cabin passenger; and so the Yankees are about to bombard the tea-tray forts of the Japanese. A compromise of the palpable expediency would lead them to be as merciful as possible, and only to effect a treaty and a ransom, as we did in China. But the real expediency will, doubtless, persuade them to abolish the Japanese empire, convert it into a Yankee India, and to send a Governor-General over from Washington. We could have done in China what we had previously done in India, and we shall repent yet, having forgotten the good example. Our China trade is not what it ought to be, and, besides, the Chinese still eat dog-pie. We have got a great Indian trade, and have nearly abolished Suttee. The Yankees, when they have conquered Japan, will give us a share of the Japanese trade, just as we gave them a share of the Chinese trade. And, with trade, civilization will advance; and the honorable members who "clinch" in Congress, will, doubtless, pass an early resolution to the effect that suicide is immoral, and, that therefore, the police have orders to abolish the custom of Japan—viz: suicide—and encourage duelling.

Maryland Whig State Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

The Whig State Convention met in this city this morning. It adopted resolutions in favor of the compromise measures, and in favor of Fillmore for President. Senators Pratt and Pearce, and six others, were appointed delegates to the National Convention. They are all in favor of Fillmore. There were upwards of a hundred members present, and not a single Scott man among them.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs nine hundred clerks; should a clerk be too old for service, he is discharged on half-pay for life. There are no windows on the street; light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the Bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the Bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the courts, and engines, in perfect order, always in readiness in case of fire. The Bank was incorporated in 1694.—Capital £18,000,000, or $90,000,000.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—Yesterday afternoon a rather genteel looking young man walked into the bar of the Woodruff House, and called for whiskey toddy. He was served, and after he had drunk the toddy, he obtained a cigar, and sat by the fire and leisurely puffed it away. He then called for another toddy, and having placed it beneath his vest, he calmly buttoned his coat, pulled on his gloves, and turning to the barkeeper, said:

"I'm ready."

"You are ready, are you?" replied the bar-keeper. "Well, sir, your bill is twenty-five cents."

"I was aware of that fact," replied the patron, folding his arms and turning his face toward the door, "and now I'm ready."

"Ready for what?"

"To be kicked out. Hain't a darned cent—couldn't do without liquor—been served like a gent—ain't ashamed of my poverty—take your pay, sir,—kick me out."

The bar-keeper finding the chap was in earnest, obliged him with several applications of his boot toe, lustily administered. The idler bore it in good part, and after he had been kicked into the street, turned, made a polite bow to the bar-keeper, and then apparently in a merry mood, started down street.—*Cincinnati paper.*

OLE BULL ON PIANISTS AND ORGAN PLAYERS.—We find the following criticisms in a very complimentary letter of Ole Bull, to Mr. Kley, the pianist:

"I know too little of the difficulties a pianist has to overcome before he can produce anything like music. Many, to be sure, knock something they call music out of the enduring piano, and do more to pervert the taste for ideal music even than the organ players generally heard in this country—with a rough, unmerciful hand, with false accords and infamous taste, taking away serenity of soul, and thanksgivings to God. In following the inspirations of the Gospel—in midst of solemn feelings—the sound of the organ strikes you down like greased lightning; a deplorable liberty, which, I regret to say, makes me shudder on entering a church in this country, where I must prepare myself for the worst, lest it should force me down to open demonstration."

The Maine Liquor Law bill has again passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, with amendments to meet the objections of the Governor.

FLOUR. 150 bbls. For sale cheap, by
m14 M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY, Brandy and Rum. For sale very cheap, by M. McINNIS.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday, the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to send [illegible].

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.
Wilmington, May [illegible], 1852 [illegible]

Mr. Thrasher's Letter.

We find in the New York Herald, the following letter of Mr. Thrasher to Mr. Webster:

MADRID, March 22, 1852.

Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States—Sir,—In your despatch of December 13 last, to the Hon. Dr. M. Barringer, United States Minister to Spain, as published in the New York Herald, you are led into one or two errors, which I beg leave to correct.

You say—"It is much to be regretted that Mr. Thrasher has made no communication whatever to this Department respecting the circumstances of his case, so as to enable us to see what are the precise grounds of his complaint."

I was arrested at Havana on the 16th day of October. For the first five days my arrest was merely an honorable detention, but no sooner had the semi-monthly steamers left the United States than I was thrown into a dungeon of the prison, and thence transferred to one in the Punta Castle. For sixteen days, or until after the next semi-monthly departure of the steamers, I was kept in strict solitary confinement, with utter deprivation of all communication with the world. During this time it was impossible for me to transmit any information to the department.

When I was allowed to see my friends, Mr. Owens, the American Consul, but lately appointed by the existing administration, came to see me, and assured me that he had laid my case fully before the Department of State at Washington. During the time intervening between this and my subsequent embarkation for Ceuta, Mr. Owen occasionally called at the fortress to see me, and continually expressed his great surprise that no communication had come from the Department of State in regard to my case; always assuring me that not only the communications I made to him, but several that had been made in my behalf by my friends, had all been transmitted to the government of the United States. Under these circumstances I judged it superfluous to make a direct communication to the department, as I could add nothing to the information already before it.

You say—"If the official account of the Spanish authorities be correct, Mr. Thrasher appears to have expatriated himself, and to have become, at least for a time, a subject of the crown of Spain."

The authorities neglected to inform you that on the 8th of September, 1850, in a communication to the Captain-General of Cuba, I expressly and unequivocally refused to take out letters of naturalization, and thus become a subject of the crown of Spain.

I embrace the present opportunity to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed by me to General Concha, upon the subject of domiciliation in Cuba, and the trial of American citizens by the permanent military commission of that country.

I submit to you with much diffidence, the arguments it contains, and not as my own views only, but as those of some of the first legal attainments in Spain. Whether you will find them of sufficient weight to induce you to modify any of the opinions expressed in your letter of the 23d of December last to the President, I know not, but it is to be hoped they may have some weight with the present rulers of Cuba.

The world now knows what an extorted and unwarranted interpretation was given by the Spanish government, both here and in Cuba, to the unfortunate wording of the Presidential proclamations, in regard to expeditions, and you are well aware of the extraordinary pretensions that have since been made by the Spanish Ministers in relation to the right of capture on the high seas, (vide Contoy,) and in subsequent questions that have since been resuscitated between the two governments.

These facts, and the known disposition of the government of Cuba towards American citizens in general, lead me to anticipate the most disastrous consequences from the unwarrantable interpretation it may give to your letter.

If the government of Cuba was one administered in accordance with statute and justice—if the law were respected by its ministers—or even if the executive power there, absolute as it is, were guided in its action by any fixed principles—I am well aware there is nothing in that letter which would endanger the person or the property of a single American citizen. But while such is not the case—while not only existing laws are disregarded, but new ones are continually "decreed" by the arbitrary will of one man, as circumstances may seem to him to require—while the ministers of justice and the administrators of executive power seem animated solely by one idea, that a war of races exists—what interpretations and what action therein may we not dread?

To prove to you that I do not speak from personal feeling alone, I will cite a well known fact in the history of that same permanent executive military commission, which claims jurisdiction over all Americans in Cuba. I will only premise that in 1778, torture was declared by Charles III. to be "barbarous and infamous," and was expressly prohibited in Spanish tribunals; and that when the Inquisition fell before the decree of the famous Cortes, of Cadiz, in 1812, that last relic of the barbarous ages disappeared, even from the ecclesiastical tribunals of Spain.

In 1844–5, in the trials during the execrated invention of a "black conspiracy," hundreds of negroes died under the lash, tied to ladders, by order of the permanent executive military commission, and in consequence of confessions thus extorted, hundreds of others were sent to the Presidios and mines of Spain, (to the Presidio of Seville alone were sent over 450.) Large numbers were executed, and how many died in prison or immediately after their liberation, can never be known. There were not wanting both American and English victims in this iniquitous affair. Many engineers, and even proprietors, were arrested, not a few of whom died during imprisonment, or in consequence of the sufferings they there experienced.

The sequel is instructive. Pedro Salazar, the tool, fiscal of the military commission, followed his victims, condemned to the Presidio of Seville. Leopoldo O'Donnell, the master spirit, Captain General of Cuba, retired to Spain with something more than one million of dollars, the fruit of three years' loyal administration of the government.

Shall we abandon our countrymen to the tender mercies of such a tribunal and such a government?

I have the honor to be your very humble servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

Latest Dodge.

The passage of the Maine Liquor Law has afforded excellent food for the wits to sharpen their masticators on. The following is about as good a joke as we have yet read. No doubt, however, but that we shall have occasion to laugh over many a similar incident before we are many weeks older:

About a fortnight since, a tall specimen of Yankee manufacture arrived in the good city of Portland, in the State of Maine, and established himself and luggage at the Elm Hotel. This luggage consisted of a small valise and a large oblong box, containing, for the inspectors had examined its contents, a quantity of books, richly bound, which the proprietor had brought for the purpose of retailing about the city.

After seeing his property placed in the room allotted to him, the pedler made his appearance at the office with a small volume in his hand. He glanced his keen, shrewd eye leisurely around the room, which contained at that moment no one but the clerk and myself.

"Fond of reading?" inquired the pedler of the clerk, when he had finished his observation.

"Don't get any time to read," replied the clerk.

"I rather guess I've got a book here you'd like to read," continued the pedler, perseveringly.

"What is it?"

"Well, it's a real good book, and just right for the times, too, 'cause it'll give a man spiritual consolation; and they do say that's what a man can't get very easy in Maine—just about now."

"That's very true: but your consolation, unfortunately, my friend, does not happen to be of the right sort."

There was a cunning leer in the peddler's eye as he inquired—

"Fond of the right sort, hey?"

"When I can get it," said the clerk, becoming interested.

"Guess I shall sell you this book, then," said the pedler, decidedly.

"What is it—you hav'nt told me the name of it yet?"

"It's Pilgrim's Progress."

"Oh, bother! I've read it at least a dozen times!"

"But this is an entirely new edition."

"Oh! it's all the same."

"Beautifully engraved."

"Oh! nonsense—I don't want it."

And so saying he commenced writing again, visibly annoyed.

"Say, yeou,—better look at the picters," continued the pedler, thrusting the book under his nose.

This movement had an astounding effect upon the clerk. He jumped off his chair and began to examine the volume eagerly; but much to my surprise, without opening it. Then seemingly satisfied with the scrutiny he asked the price and purchased it.

"Say, yeou"—said the pedler, after the bargain had been concluded—moving towards the door—"Say, yeou, if any body else should see that book and want to get another just like it, send them up to 73 and I'll accommodate 'em just about as fast as they please."

And exchanging a very queer and mysterious look with the clerk, the pedler vanished:

"What on earth made you buy that book?" I asked the clerk, as he had gone.

"See here a moment."

I advanced and looked over his shoulder. Turning up one end of the book, he removed a small slide, and discovered a stopple, which he unscrewed and then handed me the book, which I applied mechanically to my mouth.

"What is it?" asked he, laughing.

"Brandy—by jingo!" exclaimed I, pausing to take breath, and then making tracks for the door.

"Hello! where are you going?"

"Up stairs; it has just struck me that the Pilgrim's Progress will be an excellent addition to my library."

The next day the pedler's stock was exhausted.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 21.—Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss.

Schr. Mary Abigal, Charlotte, from Shallotte, with naval stores, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

May 21.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladeator, Smith, from Charleston, with 80 passengers.

May 21—schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh, with one boat in tow, with rosin and spirits turpentine.

22.—Schr. Margaret Jane, Galloway, from Lancaster Bay, with naval stores to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville to E. J. Lutterloh, with boat Ben. Berry in tow, with rosin.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin, with mdze to sundry persons.

Schr. St. Leon, Richardson, from Portland, with hay, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

May 22.—schr. Niagara, Penny, from Rockland, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

schr. Mary Isabella, Martin, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

brig Martha Kinsman, Thayer, from New Orleans, to Anderson & Latimer; with assorted cargo. Spoke on 16th, in Lat. 24 45, Lon. 80 15, ship Old England of Bath, from New Orleans, for Maine.

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with boats Telegraph and Mike Brown in tow, with naval stores.

steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with boat Henry Clay in tow, with spirits turpentine, &c.

May 23.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 65 passengers.

schr. Joseph Ann, Johnson, from Little River, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

schr. Memento, Terry, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. to sundry persons.

schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

24.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 74 passengers.

schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde co., to Miles Costin; with corn.

sch. Ann Maria, Chadwick, from Pritchettsville, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

schr. Telegraph, Lewis, from Lockwood's Folly, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

OFF MAIN BAR—Br. Brig Telegraph, and Prussian Barque Urania, from Cardiff, with Railroad Iron.

CLEARED.

May 20.—steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for White Hall, by T. C. Worth; with boat Gen. McRae in tow, with mdze. for Fayetteville.

May 20—steamer Southerner, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

21.—Brig Anawon, Almy, for Fall River, with 90,000 feet lumber, by J. Hathaway & Son.

Brig Eliza Merithew, Griffin, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 140,000 feet lumber.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brester, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown, with naval stores

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, Williams, for Hyde County, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston with 40 passengers.

schr. Arcade, Millican, for St. Domingo, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 58,000 ft. lumer, 30,000 shingles, and 2 spars.

May 21—schr. Ariel, Austin, for Hallowell, Me., by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Br. brig Zibiah, LeGresley, for Liverpool, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 950 bbls. turpentine.

May 22—Brig Carlann, Flowers, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 130,000 feet lumber.

Brig Burmah, Fly, for Mystic, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber and timber.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Grant, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 136,000 feet lumber, 60 bales yarn, 4 boxes paper.

schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin.

schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by A. Martin; with mdze. for sundry persons.

schr. S. Catherine, ——, for Plymouth, by Miles Costin; with molasses.

22.—Schr. Marcia Tribou, Sweetser, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 110,000 feet timber and lumber.

Schr. Mary Reed, Reed, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss, with 84,000 feet timber and lumber.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlott, for Shallote, by Chadbourn & Hooper, with mdze.

May 22.—barque Gen. Jones, Harding, for Buenos Ayres, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.

23.—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 38 passengers.

schr. Balance, Mathis, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 289 bushels pea nuts, 216 bbls. rosin, 75,000 feet lumber, 30,000 feet timber.

24.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 32 passengers.

steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with boat Ben Berry in tow, with mdze.

steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

schr. Topaz, Lewis, for Hyde co., by Miles Costin.

CHARLESTON, May 21st.—Cotton.—Near 1450 bales changed hands yesterday, at very full and partially advanced rates—extremes ranging from 7⅞ a 10—the bulk at 9¼ a 10, for middling fair to fair quality.

Oats—Some 2,400 bushels have been received this week. The quality, we understand, is not so good as that previously received, and sold at a less price, viz: 46c per bushel.

Rice—a material advance has been established on former prices. The sales have ranged from 3¾ a $4 1-16th, the bulk at 4 a $4 1-16.

Corn.—North Carolina 70 to 71 cts.; Maryland 67 a 69 cents; Western 73 a 78 cents, per bushel, sacks included.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Naval Stores—Turpentine is lower, sales having been made within the last ten days (part before noted) of 4500 bbls. North County, supposed at $3 50; 200 do. $3 62½; and 1300 Wilmington, $3 25 a $3 37½ per 280 lb. Sprits Turpentine is in better supply, but the market is without material change—the sales are 7 a 800 bbls. at 41 a 42 cents cash, wholesale, and 42 a 43, retail.—Common Rosin is in good request, and sales have been made of 1000 bbls. North County, afloat, at $1 25 a $1 27½; 5100 Wilmington, part afloat, $1 35 a $1 40 delivered; 150 No. 2, $1 50 per bbl.; and 300 White, $2 a $4 per 280 lb. One hundred barrels Southern Pitch brought $1 56¼ per bbl. Tar continues in small supply, and the market is firm. Rice—The recent considerable advance in prices precludes a demand for export, but the inquiry otherwise continues large, and the market is firm at a still further improvement in rates—the sales are 1400 tcs. at $4 a $4 18¾, chiefly Saturday at $4 12½ a $4 18¾, though sales were made yesterday and Monday at the highest figure.

BOSTON, May 19.—Naval Stores.—In spirits turpentine we have only to notice small sales at 45 a 46c. per gal., cash. The transactions in tar comprise upwards of 1000 bbls. at $1 87½ a $2 12½ per bbl., 6 mos., for Georgetown and North County. In rosin sales of 600 bbls. at $1 42 a $1 50 for common; $1 75 a $1 87 for No. 2; and $2 50 for No 1, cash.

Rice.—The market is firm for this article and prices have further advanced. Sales of common at 3⅞c, and some East Boston at 4¼c per lb., 6 mos.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Naval Stores—There have been further sales of 2 a 300 bbls. Turpentine at previous rates, the market being unchanged. Spirits Turpentine remains as last noticed, with sales of 500 bbls. in whole lots at 41½ cents, and 300 in lots as wanted, 42 a 43, cash. The sales besides, are 800 bbls. Tar, in order, at $2 in yard; 150 Southern Pitch, $1 62½ in yard; 1500 North County Common Rosin, $2 25; 2155 New Berne, $1 33½ a $1 35. 1100 Wilmington $1 38, delivered; and 200 No. 1, $2 a $2 37½ per 280 lb.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—The cotton market has been active, and prices have advanced ⅛d. The quotations are:—Fair Orleans 5⅞d, middling 5⅛d; fair Mobile 5⅝d, middling 5 1-16d; fair Uplands 5⅜d, middling 5d.

The market for Breadstuffs was unchanged.

Naval Stores—Sales of Turpentine at 9s 7d a 9s 8d. Spirits of Turpentine 46 a 47s. Rosin continues firm at 5 a 10s.

The demand for Rice had improved—sales of Carolina at 17s 6d a 18s 6d.

HAVRE, May 6.—The sales of the week ending May 5th were 12,200 bales, and the imports 25,000 bales. The stock was 82,000, of which 75,000 were American.

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel,) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. F. will also make Coffins of various kinds, and at short notice.

April 28th, 1852 [illegible]